

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31
1933



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1933

*To His Excellency Captain the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of
Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS G. MURPHY,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA.

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PART I

REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1933

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OTTAWA, August 31, 1933.

The Hon. THOMAS G. MURPHY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1933.

During the past year the Indians may be said to have held their own reasonably well in respect to economic and health conditions when the unfavourable situation throughout the country generally is taken into consideration. It must be admitted, however, that those Indians who are dependent upon industrial employment as wage earners are under a peculiar disadvantage as naturally their white competitors are favoured in securing such employment as is available.

On the other hand, Indian agriculturists, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, are remarkably prosperous at the present time and undoubtedly in a much better position economically than their white neighbours. This gratifying situation may be ascribed to the intensive agricultural assistance and instruction given these Indians during the past half century by the Government. Furthermore, they are protected against the depression by their circumstances, inasmuch as they are exempt from payment of taxes, mortgage interest and principal and other overhead charges. The transition of these Indians appears remarkable when it is recalled that after the failure of the buffalo in 1878 they were left destitute, and were kept alive only by Government rations. Progressive policy has made these Indians self reliant in two generations.

The hunting Indians in the more remote districts are maintaining themselves quite comfortably according to their own native standards of living, which while primitive are simple and healthy. The hunting Indians, however, who are located in the intermediate territory between civilization and the wilds are faced with a difficult problem owing to the depletion of the fur in their habitat and the competition of white trappers who are entering their hunting grounds in increasing numbers.

The Indian fishermen of the west coast of British Columbia who were formerly a prosperous class have suffered severely owing to the depressed state of the fishing industry. It is hoped that this set-back is temporary in character and that these Indians, many of whom are of a progressive type, will be restored to their former good circumstances.

The Indian population remains about 108,000 and there has been no decline in their number in recent years.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN ACT

ENFRANCHISEMENT

A number of amendments to the Indian Act were passed at the Session of Parliament held in the spring 1933. Among these, that which raised most

public interest had to do with the question of enfranchisement. There has been considerable misunderstanding as to the meaning of the term *enfranchisement* as applied to Indians which is sometimes confused with *franchise*. The enfranchisement provisions of the Indian Act are not concerned with the right of Indians to vote in Dominion elections. Many unenfranchised Indians may vote; for example, Indian returned soldiers, and in some provinces Indians who do not reside on reserves. Such Indians, although having the right to vote, are nevertheless wards of the Crown and subject to the provisions of the Indian Act in all respects. Enfranchised Indians, however, have ceased to be Indians within the meaning of the Indian Act and are no longer wards of the Crown.

Previous to the passing of the amendment above referred to, provisions of the Indian Act with regard to enfranchisement could be invoked only upon the application of the Indian himself. This restricted procedure was not considered satisfactory as it did not provide authority to deal with cases of Indians in a full self-supporting position, well equipped by education and ability to assume the full responsibility of citizenship, but who for personal reasons and without justification desire to retain for themselves the protection of the Indian Act. In many instances Indians in this category, while having the status of Indians through paternal descent, have in reality been bred white by inter-marriage through many generations and are not physically recognizable as Indians. Some of these legal Indians on reserves in the older provinces will be found to have red hair, blue eyes and very fair complexions.

The amendment is as follows:—

BOARD OF ENQUIRY AS TO FITNESS FOR ENFRANCHISEMENT

Section one hundred and ten of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(14) In respect of an Indian or Indians of any band who has not or have not made application for enfranchisement under this section or under section one hundred and fourteen of this Act, the Superintendent General may appoint a Board to consist of any judge of any superior court or any judge of any circuit, district or county court, an officer of the Department and a member of the band to be selected by the band to which the Indian or Indians under investigation belongs or belong, or, failing the selection of such member for a period of thirty days after the date of notice having been given to the Council, the member shall be appointed by the Superintendent General, to make enquiry and report as to the fitness of any Indian or Indians to be enfranchised, and such report shall have the same force and effect and shall be dealt with in the same manner as if the same had been made upon the application of an Indian or Indians under this section: Provided that no enfranchisement of any Indian or Indians shall be made under this subsection in violation of the terms of any treaty, agreement or undertaking that may have been entered into or made between or by the Crown and the Indians of the band in question."

The other amendments are as follows:—

TRUANT OFFICERS

Section ten of the Indian Act, chapter ninety-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, was amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(6) For the purposes of this section, every member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force and any special constable appointed for police duty on an Indian reserve, shall be a truant officer."

It had been the practice to appoint the member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who happened to be on duty at the time in the vicinity of a reserve, a truant officer under the provisions of subsection three of section 10 of the Act. These members, however, are changed from time to time which necessitates changes in the appointments. It was considered advisable to constitute all members of the force as well as special appointees by the commissioner truant officers under the Act.

REMOVAL OF EXECUTORS

Section twenty-eight of the said Act was amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(2) The Superintendent General may remove an executor of an estate who neglects or refuses to carry out the terms of the will in such time as may be considered reasonable by the Superintendent and appoint some one in the place of such executor."

Complaints were made from time to time against executors of Indian wills neglecting or refusing to proceed with the distribution of estates as provided by the will and the amendment is to enable the superintendent to deal with such cases.

CONSENT OF AGENT REQUIRED FOR SALE OR BARTER—BUYING OF PRODUCE
PROHIBITED

Section forty of the said Act, as enacted by section five to chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1930, was repealed and the following was substituted therefor:—

40. No person shall buy or otherwise acquire from any band or irregular band of Indians or from any Indian and no Indian shall sell or otherwise dispose of to any one other than a member of the band, any cattle or other animals of any kind from any reserve in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta or the Territories without the written consent of the Indian Agent.

Section forty-one of the said Act, as enacted by section six of chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1930, was repealed and the following was substituted therefor:—

41. No person shall buy or otherwise acquire from any band or irregular band of Indians, or from any Indian, and no Indian shall sell or otherwise dispose of to any one other than a member of the band, any grain, root crops, or other produce from upon any reserve in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or the Territories, without the written consent of the Indian Agent.

These sections as they stood before the amendments, prohibited any person from buying cattle or other animals and grain, root crops or other produce from Indians, and section 120 imposed a penalty on such purchaser. The Indian was not prohibited from, or penalized for, selling as it was considered that the purchasers were the real offenders. From time to time however representations have been made to the department that the Indian is probably as great an offender as the white man who purchased, and in many cases the Indians have disposed of nearly all their cattle and all of their grain not retaining enough for seed. It was suggested accordingly that the Indian should be made to realize the importance of keeping sufficient stock and grain to properly carry on farming operations. The amendments prohibit the Indian from disposing of his animals or produce without the written consent of the Indian agent.

The sections repealed and re-enacted read as follows:—

40. No person shall buy or otherwise acquire from any band or irregular band of Indians or from any Indian any cattle or other animals of any kind from any reserve in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta or the Territories without the written consent of the Indian agent.

41. No person shall buy or otherwise acquire from any band or irregular band of Indians, or from any Indian, any grain, root crops, or other produce from upon any reserve in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or the Territories without the written consent of the Indian agent.

ROADS

Section forty-seven of the said Act was amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(3) The Superintendent General shall have the authority to determine where roads shall be established on a reserve."

Circumstances have arisen from time to time which have rendered it advisable that the Superintendent General should have such power in order to avoid

the possibility of having some improvements delayed or barred by indifference or opposition of the Indians of a band.

REGULATIONS

Section one hundred and one of the said Act was amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

“(k) Regulating the operations of hawkers, peddlers or others coming on the reserve to sell, or take orders for, wares or merchandise.”

Complaints have been made from time to time of hawkers, peddlers or others coming on the reserve selling or taking orders for merchandise to the disadvantage of Indian merchants on the reserve. It was pointed out that Indian merchants would not be allowed to go into an adjoining town or city and peddle without paying a licence, and the Indians felt that they should have some control over peddlers coming on the reserve.

This regulation adds to the powers of the Indian Councils, elective bodies which correspond roughly to the Councils of Municipalities. All regulations made by these Councils require the confirmation of the Governor in Council and cover such subjects as:—

The care of the public health; the observance of order and decorum at assemblies of the Indians in general council, or on other occasions; the prevention of disorderly conduct and nuisances; the prevention of trespass by cattle, and the protection of sheep, horses, mules and cattle; the construction and maintenance of watercourses, roads, bridges, ditches and fences; the construction and repair of school houses, council houses and other Indian public buildings, and the attendance at school of children between the ages of six and fifteen years; the establishment of pounds and the appointment of pound-keepers; the locating of the band in their reserves, and the establishment of a register of such locations; the repression of noxious weeds; controlling or prohibiting participation in, or attendance at, public games, sports, races, athletic contests or other such amusements on the Sabbath.

RESIDING OR HUNTING UPON ANY RESERVE WITHOUT AUTHORITY. PENALTY.

Section one hundred and fifteen of the said Act was repealed and the following was substituted therefor:—

115. Every person, or Indian other than an Indian of the band, who, without the authority of the Superintendent General, resides or hunts upon, occupies or uses any land or marsh, or who resides upon or occupies any road, or allowance for road, running through any reserve belonging to or occupied by such band, or who is found on the reserve and is unable to prove that he is there for some legitimate purpose, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, with costs of prosecution, half of which penalty shall belong to the informer.

The amendment was to enable the Indian agent to deal with persons coming unto the reserve particularly at night for no good purpose. There had been numerous complaints in respect of those reserves in particular which are situated near towns or cities.

The section repealed and re-enacted reads as follows:—

115. Every person, or Indian other than an Indian of the band, who, without the authority of the Superintendent General, resides or hunts upon, occupies or uses any land or marsh, or who resides upon or occupies any road, or allowance for road, running through any reserve belonging to or occupied by such band shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars and not less than five dollars, with costs of prosecution, half of which penalty shall belong to the informer.

BUYING OR SELLING CONTRARY TO THE ACT

Section one hundred and twenty of the said Act, as enacted by section twelve of chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1930, was repealed and the following was substituted therefor:—

120. Every person who buys or otherwise acquires from any Indian or band or irregular band of Indians in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta, or the Territories, or sells to any such Indian, any cattle or other animals or any grain, root crops or other produce, and every Indian who sells any cattle or other animals or any grain, root crops or other produce, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days, or to both.

RESTRICTION ON INDIAN DANCES, ETC.

Subsection three of section one hundred and forty of the said Act was amended by striking out the words "in aboriginal costume" in the fifth line thereof.

The subsection amended reads as follows:—

3. Any Indian in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia, or in the Territories who participates in any Indian dance outside the bounds of his own reserve, or who participates in any show, exhibition, performance, stampede or pageant in *aboriginal costume* without the consent of the Superintendent General or his authorized agent, and any person who induces or employs any Indian to take part in such dance, show, exhibition, performance, stampede or pageant, or induces any Indian to leave his reserve or employs any Indian for such a purpose, whether the dance, show, exhibition, stampede or pageant has taken place or not, shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or to imprisonment for one month, or to both penalty and imprisonment.

This amendment extended the application of the subsection and made it apply to an Indian whether he was in aboriginal costume or not.

REGULATIONS

Subsection two of section one hundred and eighty-five of the said Act was amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

(n) Regulating the operations of hawkers, peddlers or others coming on the Reserve to sell, or take orders for, wares or merchandise.

This paragraph which is here added to section 185 in Part II of the Act, is the same as is added to section 101 in Part I of the Act.

INDIAN HEALTH SUPERVISION

There have been no epidemics of major communicable diseases among the Indians of Canada during the past year, nor in fact, during several years past. Smallpox vaccination has been carried on so thoroughly during the past five years that this disease, to which Indians seem to be very susceptible, appears unlikely to assume epidemic form again. Influenza has not been unusually prevalent, nor of a very severe type. There have been very few cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever.

Measles and whooping cough, however, have been very prevalent, and have caused a good many deaths among young children. The death rate from these diseases, and their complications, in any section of the population, is higher than is usually realized. It is very difficult to prevent their spread, there is no acknowledged specific remedy, and recovery depends largely on the ability of the mother to give adequate nursing care. The standard in this respect is lower among Indians than among white people, and the children suffer accordingly.

Typhoid fever is not prevalent among Indians, but there are a few bands which live on and draw a part of their water supply from highly polluted rivers. It is necessary to protect these communities by annual anti-typhoid inoculation, which, while effective, is a troublesome and fairly expensive procedure.

During the past four years the department has endeavoured to bring under treatment every known case of syphilis. Only in a few places has any considerable number of Indians been found to be afflicted, and the measures taken appear to have resulted in a substantial improvement. The Indians have responded well to the effort made on their behalf in this direction, as, in fact, they respond to all measures of a similar kind when they understand the reason for the procedure.

Organic heart disease, diabetes, chronic kidney disease and cancer are not major causes of death among Indians, as they are among white people. They appear among those Indian communities who have acquired a fair amount of white blood. It would be very interesting to study this problem from a scientific standpoint. If, for example, it could be discovered why Indians, relatively speaking, do not have cancer, it might be possible to find why white people have it in apparently increasing numbers.

Funds provided by Parliament for medical services during the year were some 20 per cent less than those for the preceding year. This circumstance did not lessen the number of sick Indians, and the department was called upon to provide some services which had not been anticipated. Drastic measures were required to enable the service to be carried on within the amount of money available. In some respects, no actual harm can be said to have been done. Some Indians, like some white people, are prone to consult the doctor for trivial complaints, to appreciate the comforts of hospital care, necessary or otherwise, and to take as great amounts of drugs as can be obtained. In white communities these tendencies are only limited by the financial resources of the individual, or the amount of such services he can obtain on credit, or at the expense of his municipality. Indians, however, are relatively controllable, and the department has been able to effect some substantial economies without causing any apparent hardship.

In some directions, however, the measures taken can only be justified by emergent necessity. No progress can now be made toward solution of the tuberculosis problem among Indians. On the contrary the department has been forced to refuse admission to sanatorium of many cases of tuberculosis which the attending physician reported as hopeful of arrest under sanatorium care, but hopeless if kept at home. These patients are prolific spreaders of the disease, and a burden on the well. The tuberculosis death rate among Indians is many times that among the white population, and every generation of Indians has more intimate contact with white people than the preceding one. The department is doing what it can with the funds available, but no effective program for the control of Indian tuberculosis can be undertaken until the population at large realizes the menace.

It is the department's unpleasant duty to report that trachoma is even more prevalent than it was known to be a year ago. The survey of British Columbia has been completed, and, while the coast Indians are relatively free, those of the interior have a very great deal of trachoma. A partial survey of Ontario has been made, and it appears that the disease is fairly widely distributed among the Indians of the settled parts, though, with the exception of one agency, there are not many cases at any one place.

There is now sufficient reliable information to enable this problem to be considered intelligently, and the following facts and conclusions are submitted:—

1. There are some 7,000 or 8,000 cases of trachoma among the Indians of Canada, distributed from Montreal to the Pacific coast. The highest incidence occurs in the settled parts of the Prairie Provinces and the interior of British Columbia. The Pacific coast Indians and those of the northern forested areas are relatively free, but the disease extends into northern British Columbia as far at least as the upper Nass river, and occurs in some parts of the Peace River district.

2. Trachoma in Canada is somewhat less acute in type than in eastern countries, and its progress in the individual is slower. It is, however, serious. Out of 700 Indians in one band, 11 are blind and about 200 infected.

3. Two instances are known in which the disease has spread from Indians to the white population. The danger of spread of infection will increase with the more intimate contact which may be expected in the future.

4. Trachoma does not tend to disappear from a community, but to spread in it. There are 11 new cases in one Indian residential school, believed to have been contracted during the summer holidays.

5. The vast majority of doctors and many eye specialists in Canada, have had no opportunity of instruction in the diagnosis of trachoma nor in its treatment.

6. Treatment is effective if carried out persistently over a period of about one year. Daily attention is required. The patient can treat himself, with moderate success, if, and only if, he can be given frequent supervision. The local physician can give this supervision if he has the assistance of an eye specialist in diagnosis, and in deciding when treatment should be altered or can be safely discontinued. No one can say that trachoma will not recur in an apparently arrested case. All patients suffering from trachoma cannot be brought under adequate treatment at any one time unless they are inmates of an institution. It will require, therefore, a very long time to control the disease.

7. The Indian Residential School is the key to the problem. Here is collected a large proportion of the growing Indian population of the districts most affected. Treatment and instruction in prevention can be organized effectively. On the other hand, these schools, if not closely supervised, are capable of providing perfect facilities for the spread of the disease, and for its conveyance to districts previously clear.

8. The department has one exceptionally well qualified and industrious eye specialist engaged in the diagnosis and treatment of trachoma. In about eighteen months he has managed to survey the bands residing in settled districts from Montreal to the Pacific coast and to inaugurate a great deal of treatment, especially in residential schools. It would, however, be ignoring the facts of the case to assume that this important work is more than started, or that the situation can be adequately met by one specialist. The field is so large that he can pay only one visit to any district in about fifteen months.

In Western Canada, particularly, the department's survey of trachoma has attracted a good deal of attention, and there is some danger that press comment and other public notice may give rise to a demand for measures which would be costly out of proportion to their value. The department has evolved a program which is considered to be reasonably adequate to the necessities of the situation, which will reach its full development in three years, and of which the cost will be very moderate, considering the extremely serious and urgent nature of the problem.

BUILDINGS

No new hospitals have been erected during the year, but assistance was given to the Reverend Sisters of Providence in providing a small annex for Indian patients at their hospital at Fort St. John, British Columbia. Existing hospitals and physician's residences are showing the effect of reduced appropriations for repairs, but are in sound physical condition.

HEALTH UNITS

During the past few years the department has reorganized the medical service in several Indian agencies by the employment of one full-time physician in place of one or several part-time ones. In some cases there has been a marked decrease in cost, and in all cases a substantial rise in efficiency.

The Qu'Appelle Health Unit, which serves the Qu'Appelle and File Hills agencies, comprises a doctor and public health nurse and has its own hospital. Its district is seventy miles long, and the number of Indians is some 1,400, including the pupils of two residential schools. Four part-time physicians were formerly employed. During the four years this unit has been in operation the tuberculosis death rate among these Indians has decreased by one-half, and there has been a marked improvement in other respects. This particular unit has the advantage of location near a tuberculosis sanatorium, whose officers give the superintendent of the unit frequent assistance and advice. Not all the health units have this advantage, but each, in its own way, has accomplished important objects. A further extension of the policy is the employment of a doctor as Indian agent. This plan is not applicable everywhere, but it has given good results in northern districts, and has been extended to two southern agencies during the year under review.

FINANCIAL

COST OF INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Appropriation for 1931-32	\$1,050,000
" " 1932-33	839,000
" " 1933-34	793,000
Number of Indians, 110,000.	
Cost per capita per annum, 1931-32	10 00
" " " " " 1932-33	7 60
" " " " " 1933-34	7 25
Cost per capita per annum for the population at large, as estimated by the Ontario Provincial Department of Health	30 00

NOTE.—These figures are made approximate for the sake of clearness.

EDUCATION

There were 80 residential schools and 260 day schools in operation during the year—a total of 340 Indian schools. In addition, the department assisted in the maintenance of 9 combined white and Indian schools. The total enrolment was 17,425 and the average attendance 13,487. This was an increase in enrolment over that of the preceding year of 262 and in the average attendance of 380. A more regular attendance was maintained at the day schools during the year, the percentage being 65·73 as compared with 63·69 for the previous year. The percentage of attendance at all schools was 77·4, a record for the work. The tabular statement, showing the location and indicating the enrolment and other facts in the case of each school, will be found in Part 2 of this report.

Efforts were continued during the year to secure efficiency in both day and residential schools. Many fully qualified teachers and instructors were engaged and equipment was maintained to standard. The residential school activity was particularly encouraging. All these schools had an enrolment of pupils to full capacity. Due to economic conditions, the Indian parents are anxious to place their children in the schools of this class.

Several of the churches are actively engaged in the management of Indian day and residential schools. This co-operation of the churches in the case of residential schools is as follows:—

Roman Catholic	44	residential schools
Church of England	21	" "
United Church	13	" "
Presbyterian Church	2	" "
Total	80	" "

In addition to the regular academic work at all Indian schools, there is the very important vocational training at the residential schools. Farming, gardening, the care of stock, manual training, and domestic instruction are being given

more attention. The attendance problem at day schools is most difficult, but progress is gradually being made.

Qualified inspectors visit all classrooms, except those in the more northern schools. Under arrangement with the provincial Departments of Education, the services of regular public and separate school inspectors are utilized, except in the provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia, where there are special Indian school inspectors. In addition, there is a medical inspection and department officers give constant supervision to the vocational training.

Continuation and high school work is taught at several of the day and residential schools. The more advanced pupils in those residential schools that are situated close to municipal collegiates are benefited by secondary training, in competition with white children. There were approximately 230 Indian students, not shown in the tabular statements, attending public schools, high schools and colleges in Canada. The department, in the case of most of these, assists with a grant from parliamentary appropriation.

No new building operations were undertaken. Minor repairs only were carried out in order to keep buildings in a good state of repair. The new building at the Blue Quills Residential School was completed and equipped. The expenditure for Indian education for the year shows a decrease of \$292,734.28 as compared with the previous year, this being mainly on account of the deduction in per capita grant to residential schools. The department, however, was able to maintain its educational services in full.

Much consideration has been given to the selection of suitable texts in order to prescribe a complete course of study for Indian schools. In the junior grades, there has been a departure to a more or less extent from the provincial courses.

The health of Indian children in the residential schools continued to receive special attention. Good medical supervision has been arranged.

A severe loss was occasioned by the death of the late Russell T. Ferrier, M.A., Superintendent of Indian Education. During his tenure of office, a period of twelve years, much progress was accomplished in the educational advancement of our wards.

The expenditure for Indian education from parliamentary appropriation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1933, amounted to \$1,712,223.06, as follows:—

INDIAN EDUCATION VOTE—EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1932-33

Provinces	Day Schools	Residential Schools	Stationery	Tuition and Assistance to Ex-Pupils	Miscel- laneous	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	860 17		81 09	294 00		1,235 26
Nova Scotia.....	8,774 46	26,274 00	660 02	1,298 56		37,007 94
New Brunswick.....	15,089 45		848 85	524 73	610 71	17,073 74
Quebec.....	50,232 66		3,114 93	6,560 58		59,908 17
Ontario.....	93,598 52	247,335 90	10,614 23	22,619 76	751 93	374,920 34
Manitoba.....	46,800 60	160,272 48	4,746 64	594 58	3,975 43	216,389 73
Saskatchewan.....	32,583 39	261,038 99	5,221 35	1,787 00	2,550 77	303,181 40
Alberta.....	1,887 54	258,626 81	4,067 63	872 08	339 16	265,793 22
Northwest Territories.....	1,533 12	26,289 05			6 33	28,586 89
British Columbia.....	52,498 86	326,607 27	9,072 26	469 83	2,598 46	391,246 68
Yukon.....	2,796 25	13,955 09	129 25			16,880 59
	306,655 02	1,320,399 59	39,314 54	35,021 12	10,832 79	1,712,223 06

LANDS AND TIMBER

LANDS

Conditions with respect to Indian lands during the fiscal year 1932-33 differed little from those existing during the previous year. The continued depression made it very difficult, and in many cases impossible, to collect arrears of either principal or interest, thereby complicating an already embarrassing situation. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, however, where most Indian land sales have taken place, a spirit of optimism is developing and with the return of better times and enhanced prices it is believed that the majority of existing sales contracts will in time be carried out.

During the past year there were no auction sales of Indian lands, due to the fact that prevailing conditions were considered unfavourable and the time inopportune. Any sales recorded were merely transfers from one party to another or the private disposition of parcels which the department was compelled to repossess. Prospects for the ensuing year are, fortunately more encouraging.

QUEBEC LAND CLAIM

By judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as delivered on the 23rd of November, 1920, in what is known as the *Star Chrome* case, it was held that the surrender of Indian lands, even when in trust for sale, operates to free the surrendered lands from the burthen of the Indian title, for the benefit of the Province in which such lands may be located and without, apparently, affording the former Indian owners any right of compensation. Following this decision of the Privy Council the Government of the province of Quebec demanded from the Department of Indian Affairs an accounting with respect to all Indian lands surrendered and sold in that province, and payment of all moneys received from such sales. No other province made any such claim, and over a protracted period an unsuccessful effort was made to arrive at some basis of settlement with the province of Quebec, other than strictly according to the terms of the Privy Council judgment. From the earliest recorded transaction up to the date of the Privy Council judgment surrendered Indian lands in the province of Quebec to the value of \$140,959.37 were sold and the proceeds collected and expended for the benefit of the former Indian owners. This amount the province of Quebec demanded and finally, failing any other manner of settlement, payment was made by parliamentary appropriation during the session of 1932-33.

LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE

The results of the agricultural activities of the Indians in 1932 were generally satisfactory, yields of all crops exceeding the yields of 1930 and 1931 and comparing very favourably with the results obtained by white farmers. Year by year the Indians appear to give more attention to the growing of roots and vegetables, thereby improving their health and adding to their resources of food supplies.

The principal crops grown are wheat, oats, barley, roots and tubers, fodder and hay.

It is interesting to note what may be done in the way of agriculture in the very far North. The Indian agent at Fort Resolution, writing in February last reports a splendid garden of all kinds of vegetables, potatoes in large quantities in spite of a dry period of over six weeks, turnips and beets by the bag-ful, carrots, spinach, lettuce, sun-flowers for the stock and chickens, alfalfa which gave two crops, sweet clover just as good.

A very substantial increase was shown in the live stock at December 31 last. The cattle industry is regarded as a very important one as it not only provides the Indians with a great deal of meat they would not otherwise be able to obtain, but the sale of surplus stock provides a very substantial monetary income and assists greatly in the payment of their accounts.

The Indians in their farming activities continue to require a great deal of supervision and the success obtained is due in large measure to the constant watchfulness of a corps of competent farming instructors.

LOCATION TICKETS

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act, to individual owners for lands on the reserves were issued during the past year to the number of 167, and on March 31 last there were current 3,205 location tickets.

LEASES

Under the provisions of the Indian Act leases were issued to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 112 and on March 31 last there were 1,255 such leases current.

ENFRANCHISEMENT

Under the provisions of section 114 of the Indian Act there were carried out during the past fiscal year nineteen enfranchisements, the total number of men, women and children enfranchised being fifty-nine.

LAND PATENTS

During the fiscal year 1932-33 there were issued 276 patents to Indian lands purchased and paid for in full.

TIMBER

The continued depression resulted in a further slackening of lumbering activity on Indian reserves throughout the Dominion during the season 1932-33, the quantity of timber cut being 20 per cent less than the previous year. Revenue dropped to an even greater extent, due to the fact that the Indians in many cases were released from paying dues on timber taken out by themselves, as a measure of relief.

The kinds and quantities of timber cut were as follows:—

Pine (red).....	65,888 f.b.m.
Spruce (various).....	4,622,464 "
Hemlock (western).....	2,503,852 "
Hemlock eastern).....	1,226,329 "
Cedar (white).....	42,122 "
Cedar (red).....	384,006 "
Fir (Douglas).....	3,792,695 "
Fir (western balsam).....	1,260,702 "
Balsam.....	1,025,246 "
Maple.....	388,908 "
Birch.....	356,564 "
Beech.....	56,359 "
Ash.....	3,974 "
Elm.....	37,301 "
Oak.....	114,280 "
Basswood.....	167,728 "
Poplar.....	49,784 "
Cottonwood.....	447,806 "
Cordwood (mixed).....	5,664 cords
Pulpwood.....	8,380 "
Ties.....	103,981
Poles.....	3,718
Posts.....	12,276
Piling (lineal feet).....	4,609

The total quantity of timber cut for sale, in terms of board measure feet was approximately twenty-five million, whilst in addition to this the Indians cut approximately nine million f.b.m. for building, fencing and fuel purposes.

Revenue receipts were as follows:—

Payments on account.....	\$ 3,000 00
Licence dues and royalties.....	28,964 81
Permit dues.....	10,602 06
Rentals of timber limits.....	2,766 42
Fees.....	89 00
Interest on overdue accounts.....	960 00
Trespass dues.....	215 55
Fines.....	24 00
Total.....	\$ 46,621 84

No timber was sold by public tender, owing to the lack of any demand, and there were 18 timber licences current, being 3 less than the previous year, 2 having been relinquished and 1 terminated.

FOREST PROTECTION

During 1932 weather conditions did not create an undue fire-hazard although 25 forest fires were reported on Indian reserves, being 22 less than the previous year.

A large percentage of these occurred in the province of Ontario, where owing to lack of employment, some fires were deliberately started, although actual proof was difficult to establish.

Total number of fires.....	25
Total area burned.....	3,705 acres
Total timbered area burned.....	932 "
Total area of second growth burned.....	2,015 "
Total area of cut over lands burned.....	45 "
Non-forested area burned.....	711 "
Quantity of log timber destroyed.....	50,000 f.b.m.
Quantity of other timber destroyed.....	4,065 cords
Value of timber and wood destroyed.....	\$ 2,758
Value of second growth destroyed.....	1,465
Value of other property destroyed.....	150
Cost of fire fighting.....	\$ 2,603 56

FOREST FIRE CLASSIFICATION

<i>Site of fire</i>		<i>Monthly occurrence</i>	
"A" class, less than 1 acre.....	1	April.....	2
"B" class, less than 10 acres.....	11	May.....	7
"C" class, less than 100 acres.....	6	June.....	7
"D" class, less than 500 acres.....	4	July.....	2
"E" class, more than 500 acres.....	3	August.....	5
		September.....	2
<i>Cause of fire</i>		<i>Locality</i>	
Indians.....	1	New Brunswick.....	1
Tourists.....	3	Quebec.....	2
Hunters.....	1	Ontario.....	16
Fishermen.....	2	Manitoba.....	1
Berry pickers.....	3	Saskatchewan.....	1
Brush burning.....	5	Alberta.....	1
Smoking.....	5	British Columbia.....	3
Lightning.....	3		
Unknown.....	2		

The expenditure incurred for forest protection during the year was \$10,540 for wages of Indian fire-rangers, and \$960 for fire fighting equipment.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1933, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale \$ cts.	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....			87.25	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Eastnor.....	".....			358	
Lindsay.....	".....			484	
St. Edmunds.....	".....			206	
Bury townplot.....	".....	1	20 00	95.03	
Oliphant.....	".....			40	
Southampton townplot.....	".....			2	
Warton.....	".....			4.90	
Islands in Saugeen Peninsula.....	".....			160.05	
White Cloud Island.....	".....			7	
Thessalon townplot.....	Grey.....			5.75	
Thessalon township.....	".....			80	
Havilland.....	Algoma.....			80	
Apaquosh.....	".....			140.48	
Fisher.....	".....	2	175 00		
Laird.....	".....			400	
Meredith.....	".....			320	
Vankoughnet.....	".....			516	
Kehoe.....	".....			14,413.50	
Dennis.....	".....			24	
Pennefather.....	".....			193	
Campbell.....	Manitoulin.....			1,567	
Carnarvon.....	".....			162	
Sandfield.....	".....			336	
Howland.....	".....			329	
Sheguiandah township.....	".....			100	
Sheguiandah townplot.....	".....			80	
Manitowaning townplot.....	".....	2	90 00	96.60	
Tehkummah.....	".....			2,066	
Allan.....	".....	100	10 00		
Assiginack.....	".....			119	
Shaftesbury townplot.....	".....			5.50	
Bidwell.....	".....	100	10 00	200	
Gore Bay.....	".....	0.62	15 00		
Burpee.....	".....			74	
Gordon.....	".....	78	20 00		
Mills.....	".....	100	5 00	92	
Dawson.....	".....	77	30 00	2,352	
Robinson.....	".....			1,980	
Meldrum Townplot.....	".....			75.14	
South Baymouth townplot.....	".....	1.17	89 20	122.24	
White Fish River.....	North shore of Lake Huron....			3,086	
Cayuga townplot.....	Haldimand.....			15	
Caledonia townplot.....	".....			30	
Rama.....	Rama.....	1.04	750.00		
Shannonville townplot.....	Hastings.....			0.98	
Thurlow.....	".....			130	
Deseronto.....	".....			4.40	
Bedford.....	Frontenac.....			193	
Wild Lands.....	Rainy River.....			3,054	
Long Sault.....	".....			442.62	
Paskonkin.....	".....			162	
Little Forks.....	".....			1,223.65	
Beauceage.....	Nipissing.....			1,168.74	
Commanda.....	".....			18,314.58	
Pedley.....	".....			2,420	
Islands in the Georgian Bay.....	Prov. of Ontario..	0.10	45 00		
		462.93	1,259 20	52,310.03	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT—*Concluded*

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1933, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date—*Concluded*.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale \$ cts.	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
Tabusintac.....	Northumberland.....			953	
Tobique.....	Victoria.....			283	
				1,236	

MANITOBA

The Pas.....			431 00		
Roseau River.....		160	1,800 00		
Cumberland.....			1,280 00		
			3,511 00		

SASKATCHEWAN

Little Black Bear.....	Assiniboin.....			1,388	
Moosomin & Thunderchild.....	Battleford.....	631	7,092 00		
	Humboldt.....		49 92		
Lakeview.....	Regina Beach.....		1,265 00		
		631	8,406 92	1,388	
Key.....	Humboldt.....	287	1,094 00		
Highgate.....	".....	43-47	1,521 45		
		961-47	11,022 37		

ALBERTA

Blackfoot.....	Southern Alberta.....	547-42	13,685 50		
Duffield.....	".....		2,052 75		
Beaver Reserve 152.....					
Peace River Reserve 151.....	Peace River.....	539-7	7,645 60		
Peace River Reserve 151-K.....	".....				
Wabamun townplot.....	Northern Alberta.....		170 00		
Michel.....	".....	160	3,200 00		
Samson.....	".....	320	5,760 00		
Maple-O-Beach.....	".....		1,795 00		
		1,567-12	34,308 85		

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chum Creek No. 2.....	Kamloops Dist.....	13-49	134 90		
Quaaout No. 1.....					
Yale No. 20.....	Yale District.....		49 55		
			184 45		

GENERAL REMARKS

The land sold during the year amountd to 3,559.08 acres, which realized \$49,985.94. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the Department was approximately 190,373.80 acres. The principal outstanding on account of Indian lands sold amounted to \$1,548,400.44, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ENGINEERING WORKS

The engineering works outlined in the following list have been carried out by the department in the various reserves throughout Canada during this fiscal year.

BRIDGES

Repairs and reconstruction of bridges were carried out on the following reserves:—

British Columbia.—Lytton and Stellaquo. A foot bridge was completed over the Bella Coola river at Bella Coola.

Manitoba.—Crane river, and Fisher river.

Ontario.—Nipissing, Parry Island, Walpole Island, Oneida and Six Nations.

DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Drainage works were made on the following reserves for the improvement of farming land, etc. Caughnawaga, province of Quebec, and Sarnia reserve, Ontario.

DYKING

Dyking work was carried out for the protection or reclamation of farming land at Port Essington and Pemberton, B.C.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEMS

The installation of an electric lighting plant was completed in the Indian village of Kinecolith, B.C.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Irrigation systems were constructed or improved to gradually increase farming operations on the following reserves in British Columbia: Shuswap, Nicola, Skawaynope, Osooyoos, Lytton No. 4, 5, 12 and 27, Cameron Bar, Cook's Ferry, Seton Lake, Columbia Lake, Adams Lake No. 3 and 4a, Niskonlith No. 1, Toosey, Anaham, Nooaitch, and Kamloops.

ROADS

Maintenance and repairs were carried out on highways and ordinary roads directly by this department or with the co-operation or assistance of provincial governments, on the following reserves:—

British Columbia.—Glen Vowel.

Saskatchewan.—Kahkewistahaw.

Manitoba.—Broken Head and The Pas.

Ontario.—Walpole Island, Six Nations, Chippewa, Tyendinaga, Sheguian-dah, Manitoulin Island, Golden Lake, West Bay, Rice Lake, Spanish River, New Credit, Sheshegwaning, Rama, Capa Croker, Port Arthur, Thessalon, and Alnwick.

Quebec.—Maniwaki, Ouiatchouan, St. Regis, Lorette, Restigouche.

New Brunswick.—Tobique.

Nova Scotia.—Malagawatch, Heatherton, Millbrook, New Germany, North Devon, Bear River.

SURVEYS

Owing to the necessity for economy, the field work conducted by the Surveys Branch during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, was confined to surveys which were immediately required. This policy restricted the work to the following:—

ONTARIO

A survey was made of Sheek Island in the St. Lawrence river, near Cornwall, and the limits of the various holdings on this island were surveyed and posted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Surveys were made of the Tsinstikeptum Indian Reserve No. 9 and the Mission Creek Indian Reserve No. 8, in the Okanagan agency, in accordance with the new boundaries as required by the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

The local administration of Indian lands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the department's agencies, of which there are in all 116. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers, in addition to the agent, such as the medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, nurse, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. At many of the smaller agencies in the older provinces, where the Indians are more advanced, the work is comparatively light, requiring only the services of an agent. The work of the agencies is supervised by the department's inspectors.

ONTARIO

Agencies.—The Indian Agency offices in Ontario are located as follows: Brantford, Cape Croker, Chapleau, Chippewa Hill (Saugeen), Christian Island, Deseronto, Fenella (Alnwick), Fort Frances, Gore Bay, Hagersville, Highgate, Kenora, Longford Mills, Manitowaning, Moose Factory, Muncey, Parry Sound, Peterborough (Rice and Mud lakes), Port Arthur, Port Perry (Scugog), Ruby (Golden Lake), Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sutton West (Georgina and Snake Island), Sturgeon Falls, Thessalon, and Walpole Island.

Tribal Origin.—The great majority of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkin stock. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of the Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of the Grand River, are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawattamies at Walpole Island, and Delawares at the Caradoc (Muncey) agency; these are of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—The Indians in the southwestern and central parts of Ontario engage largely in farming. The reserves generally are well suited to this purpose and the activity of the department's field agents has resulted in a steady improvement both in the methods of operation and the results achieved. The success achieved by the returned soldiers of this province has been especially creditable and they are rapidly developing prosperous communities.

During the summer months Indians find a profitable source of income as guides and canoe-men. Many are employed at various industries and trades, while railway and navigation companies employ a large number. As a rule they

are excellent bushmen and many find employment in the various lumber camps. There is still an excellent market for snowshoes, canoes, and moccasins, and these are usually manufactured by the older members of the community.

The women also have many sources of income; some are employed as domestics; others support themselves by making baskets and fancy work. In certain districts berry-picking is an important item and furnishes considerable income.

Dwellings.—The great majority of the Ontario Indians have comfortable farmhouses which compare very favourably with those of their white neighbour. Many own houses of brick and stone, although in the outlying and more remote districts the old log houses are in the majority. In the more settled districts the Indians have followed the examples of the whites and both houses and farm buildings are comfortable and of excellent construction.

New Ontario.—In the remote parts of Ontario hunting and fishing are still the chief sources of livelihood. Acting as guides and canoe-men during the summer months adds considerably to their income. While agriculture is not carried on to any extent, most of the bands grow considerable crops of potatoes and vegetables. They are, of necessity, more or less nomadic and consequently live in tents most of the year. This condition will greatly change as civilization progresses.

QUEBEC

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Quebec: Becancour, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Gaspé, Lake St. John, Lorette, Maria, Mingan, Oka, River Desert, Restigouche, Seven Islands, St. Augustin, St. Regis, St. Francis, Temiskaming and Viger.

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of the Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette are also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are of Algonkin stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Abenakis, also of Algonkin stock, at Becancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, also of Algonkin stock, at Maria and Restigouche; and the Malecites, also of Algonkin stock, at Viger.

Occupations.—In the agricultural districts of the province the Indians are developing a keener interest in farming operations and are making decided progress. In the Gaspé peninsula the Indians find employment in the lumber camps and mills, but on the north shore of the gulf, fishing, hunting and trapping are still the principal sources of income. In the northern part of the province lumbering is the chief pursuit. One of the principal industries of the Indians of Quebec is making baskets, and many of the Indians spend the summer months at the resorts in order to dispose of the baskets, lacrosse sticks, racquets, moccasins, etc., to the tourists. Some of them, particularly in the Saguenay district, act as guides and canoe-men.

Dwellings.—In the older settled districts of the province the Indians own many excellent stone and brick houses. Generally speaking, the buildings are almost all of good construction, comfortable and sanitary. In the more remote districts, where hunting and trapping are still the principal occupations, the Indians necessarily live in tents during the greater part of the year.

The North Shore.—Along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, the Indians have been taking a marked interest in the fishing industry. At Mingan, Natashkwan, Romaine, St. Augustin and Moisie, the fishing is under departmental supervision. Salmon and cod are the principal marketable fish, and are a source of considerable income to the Indians. The land is not suitable for extensive cultivation, but many of the Indians have very creditable gardens.

NOTE.—The remarks under the heading "Occupation" for the various provinces apply to normal times and do not indicate conditions during the present year.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Agencies.—There are three agencies in the province of New Brunswick, the Northeastern, located at Richibucto, the Northern, located at Perth, and the Southwestern, located at Fredericton.

Tribal Origin.—The majority of the Indians of New Brunswick belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkin stock. In addition to these there are some bands of Malecites, also of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—In the Northeast division the Indians are mostly engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. Some farming is carried on, and the Indians have rather tended to increase their interest in this regard.

The lumbering industry employs quite a large number and the Indians all through the eastern provinces have become very proficient in the lumber camps, on the river drives and in the mills. In the northern division there is less farming carried on, and the Indians during the summer months find employment generally as day labourers. In the southern division they support themselves chiefly by the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

NOVA SCOTIA

Agencies.—There are eighteen Indian agencies in the province of Nova Scotia, namely; Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Kings, Windsor, Shubenacadie, Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish-Guysboro, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, Sydney and Eskasoni.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of Nova Scotia are of Algonkin stock, and bear the distinctive name of Micmac.

Occupations.—They follow various occupations, but, as a rule, do not confine themselves to any particular one. Many of them cultivate the land with indifferent success, but as there are exceptions in almost every case, so it is with our Indians; a few of them are succeeding very well as farmers. The majority of those living near industrial centres usually work as day labourers. Hunting, trapping, and acting as guides for sportsmen are favourite occupations, more especially with Indians of middle age. Basket-making and the manufacture of fancy moccasins, etc., are confined mostly to women. A profitable employment among Indians in a few sections of Nova Scotia is the manufacture of hockey sticks.

Dwellings.—With very few exceptions, Indians in Nova Scotia occupy houses of frame construction, well finished on the outside, but unfinished inside. Every settlement, however, has a few comfortable dwellings well finished throughout. Other buildings owned by Indians—barns and storehouses—are mostly of frame construction also.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Agency.—One agency is sufficient for the purposes of the department in this province, as the total Indian population is only 295.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of this province all belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—But few of the Indians of Prince Edward Island are farmers. The principal industries are basket-making and fishing.

MANITOBA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Manitoba: Birtle, Clandeboye, Fisher River, Griswold, Manitowapah, Norway House, Pas and Portage la Prairie.

Tribal Origin.—The majority of the Indians of Manitoba belong to the Ojibwa race, which is of Algonkin stock. Bands of Swampy Crees are found at the Norway House and Fisher River agencies and in the York Factory district; these are also of Algonkin stock. The Indians located at the Griswold agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie agencies. There is a band of Chipewyans at Fort Churchill; this tribe is of Athapascan stock.

Occupations.—The reserves in Manitoba suitable for extensive agriculture are mainly within the Birtle, Griswold and Portage la Prairie agencies, and generally speaking progress has been satisfactory in recent years.

In the northern agencies the chief occupations are hunting, trapping and fishing. All of the northern Indians are expert guides and canoe-men, and many find employment in this way or with the transport or fur companies.

In the southern and more settled districts many of the younger people seek employment as day labourers, and owing to the high wages, have been fairly prosperous. The Indian women make needle-work, baskets, etc., for which there is a ready market.

Dwellings.—In recent years the Indians have adopted more sanitary methods of living. Their houses are more comfortably furnished and of better construction than formerly. In the north the nomadic life of the Indians does not permit of other than the old-fashioned log house, but even these are being greatly improved and in some cases are being replaced by suitable frame dwellings.

SASKATCHEWAN

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Saskatchewan: Assiniboine, Battleford, Carlton, Crooked Lake, Duck Lake, File Hills, Ile à la Crosse, Moose Mountain, Onion Lake, Pelly, Qu'Appelle, and Touchwood Hills.

Tribal Origin.—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are the Ojibways, Swampy Crees, and Plain Crees, which all belong to the great Algonkin stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Qu'Appelle and Carlton agencies, and on the Moose Woods reserve. In the Onion Lake agency there is a band of Chipewyans, who are of Athapascan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Ile à la Crosse district.

The principal occupation of the Indians of Saskatchewan is mixed farming and stock-raising. The close supervision which the department has had over these Indians has greatly improved their methods of farming. Most of the Indians are well provided with machinery of good quality. As a rule they have good stock and suitable houses. In the outlying districts, however, hunting and trapping are still the main sources of income and will so remain until civilization encroaches upon the hunting grounds.

Dwellings.—The dwellings of the Indians on the reserves where farming is carried on are now mostly of frame construction. The outbuildings, however, are generally of logs, but even there there has been some improvement.

ALBERTA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Alberta: Blackfoot, Blood, Edmonton, Hobbema, Peigan, Saddle Lake, Sarcee, Stony and Lesser Slave Lake.

Tribal Origin.—The Alberta Indians are of Algonkin stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake agency, who are Athapascan, the Paul's band in the Edmonton agency,

who are Iroquoian; and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkin Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies; Plain Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, and Hobbema agencies, and a band of Ojibwas at Moberly Lake, in the Lesser Slave Lake agency.

The principal occupations of the Indians of Alberta are farming and stock-raising. Almost all the reserves in the settled districts of the province have large herds of horses and cattle.

In the northern parts of the province hunting and trapping are still almost the sole source of income; there is practically no farming carried on and the construction of steamers on the Peace and Athabasca rivers, and of the railways to Peace River Crossing and Fort McMurray, have greatly lessened the wages of the Indians with the trading companies and transports.

Dwellings.—In the southern part of the province the dwellings and farm buildings are of excellent construction and quality. Almost all the reserves where extensive farming is carried on boast of up-to-date modern dwellings, comfortable and well constructed. In the northern parts of the province the majority of the Indians continue to follow their primitive nomadic mode of life, and many of them still live in tents and tepees during the greater part of the year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of British Columbia: Babine, and Upper Skeena, Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Kootenay, Kwawkewlth, Lytton, New Westminster, Nicola, Okanagan, Queen Charlotte, Skeena, Stikine, Stuart Lake, Vancouver, West Coast, and Williams Lake.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, Vancouver, and Okanagan agencies belong to the Salish tribes. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located at the Kwawkewlth and West Coast agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte Islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine; and the Tsimshians in the Skeena agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake and Williams Lake agencies belong to the Athapaskan race.

In addition to these there are about 2,500 nomadic Indians in the province who cannot be correctly classified according to linguistic stock or tribal origin.

Occupations.—The occupations of the Indians of British Columbia vary with their habitat. The Indians situated along the coast earn their livelihood principally by fishing. In many instances they own their own motor launches, nets and gear, while others are supplied by the various canneries. Many of the women are also employed in the canneries or in the hop fields, in season.

In the inland parts of the province some farming operations are carried on, and particularly in the irrigated districts grain, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables have been raised with success. These Indians have been making marked progress in this regard and are now well equipped with modern machinery.

The Kootenay, Kamloops, Okanagan and New Westminster Indians own large herds of horses and cattle. While the Indians in the northern and remote parts of the province still depend upon hunting and trapping for their livelihood, the agents report a marked improvement in their manner of living.

Dwellings.—Except in the more remote districts, the Indians of British Columbia have built comfortable and modern dwellings and outbuildings. Their progress in this respect has been rapid.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Agencies.—The department has now four agencies in the Northwest Territories, namely, Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution and Fort Good Hope.

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in the Far North are the Slave, Hares, Loucheux, Sicannies, Dogribs, Yellow-knives, Chipewyans and Caribou Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapascan stock. There are a few Crees in the neighbourhood of Chipewyan. These are of Algonkin stock. The most northerly tribes are the Takudah, who extend to the Mackenzie Delta; and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Coppermine river. The territory occupied by these two last-named tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood.

Occupations.—A few have been induced to raise small plots of potatoes. They own no horses or cattle, transportation being almost entirely by canoe along the great waterways, or by dogs in winter. They catch and preserve large quantities of whitefish for their own use and for consumption by their dog-trains in winter.

YUKON

Tribal Origin.—The Forty-Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slavies at Lancing Creek who migrated from Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie river; another band of Slavies, called Nahanies, is located at the headwaters of the Pelly river. All these Indians are of Athapascan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon and Carmacks there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians, and they have been fairly successful during the past year. The women also derive some revenue from the sale of mocassins and curios of various kinds, while the men are expert at making toboggans and snowshoes. Practically no farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables.

FINANCIAL

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1933, capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$13,644,079.21, had decreased to \$13,580,007.18.

The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: Voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, \$4,088,866.04, and annuities by statute, \$229,321.

On March 31, 1933, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools was \$232,655.65. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$37,161.22, and withdrawals \$33,436.22.

In Part 2 of the Annual Report which follows will be found statistical information concerning the Indians of Canada.

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD W. MCGILL,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

TABLE NO. 1.—RECAPITULATION.—CENSUS OF INDIANS: ARRANGED UNDER PROVINCES, 1929

PROVINCES	Number in Province	Religions							Under 6 years		From 6 to 15 inclusive		From 16 to 25 inclusive		From 26 to 65 inclusive		From 65 years upwards	
		Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alberta.....	10,311	1,636		1,281		6,513	136	280	864	928	1,054	1,056	645	565	2,120	2,052	257	305
British Columbia.....	25,107	4,435		4,447		12,879	447	399	1,676	1,791	2,498	2,544	1,287	1,224	5,177	4,890	763	757
Manitoba.....	12,263	4,411	67	3,709	468	3,121	220	267	1,106	1,043	1,458	1,365	715	627	2,410	2,522	476	538
New Brunswick.....	1,604					1,604			112	130	191	189	96	95	367	327	45	49
Northwest Territories.....	4,150	603				3,229		174	378	371	515	468	252	210	798	931	36	47
Nova Scotia.....	1,929		15	1		1,912	1		173	145	232	215	102	124	458	355	67	58
Ontario.....	27,420	6,915	1,038	5,252	111	8,266	594	2,782	1,766	1,638	2,292	2,186	1,628	1,559	5,302	5,202	920	863
Prince Edward Island.....	295					295			22	26	32	24	24	27	60	57	13	10
Quebec.....	12,885	385		631	31	9,750	57	12	832	866	1,077	1,104	580	546	2,293	2,293	288	266
Saskatchewan.....	10,784	3,443		919	181	5,221		1,020	962	1,024	1,247	1,214	576	524	2,223	2,394	260	360
Yukon.....	1,264	1,223				41			101	134	116	113	63	59	239	226	48	45
Total Indian Population.....	108,012	23,051	1,120	16,240	791	52,834	1,455	4,934	7,998	8,090	10,712	10,478	5,971	5,564	21,447	21,249	3,173	3,298

*No details as to religion of 7,587 Indians available.

*No details as to ages of 10,030 Indians available.

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Fodder—Tons		
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Hay Cultivated	Hay Wild	Other Fodder
ALBERTA															
Blackfoot	4,572	99,444	381	14,822	59	595			10	929				729	1,869
Blood	6,061	83,129	590	7,797					22	2,955	10	250	25	3,000	122
Edmonton	992	19,431	1,894	67,450	501	11,986			26	2,751			35	1,616	823
Fort Smith									13	1,360	1½	70	25	240	20
Hobbema	3,026	55,635	3,188	81,869	154	1,214			20	2,141	18	1,100		3,149	107
Lesser Slave Lake	377	6,097	740	11,713					99	2,915				2,725	291
Peigan	1,742	18,982	70	1,101	473	*6,200			8	200			206	1,200	150
Saddle Lake	1,426	19,259	952	13,650	23	144			21	2,868	7	225		3,382	173
Sacree	350	4,921	192	5,383					7	196	1	20		435	176
Stony			300	10,000					30	1,300	8	200	10	865	
Total	18,546	306,898	5,317	213,785	1,210	20,139			256	17,615	45½	1,865	301	17,341	3,731
BRITISH COLUMBIA															
Babine			305	2,250			3	40	195	13,400	84	3,140	435	506	610
Bella Coola									38	3,500	3	300	35	500	
Cowichan	111	3,380	422	15,290					321	10,270			1,606		
Kamloops	200	2,800	425	1,800	107	300	22	247	92	9,640	20	1,000	1,435	200	225
Kootenay	72	460	582	1,190	19		6		28	4,360	9	475	927	645	62
Kwawkwelth									4½	650					
Lytton	101	2,375	117	3,070	20	465	224	4,220	212	46,275	19	453	980	2	
New Westminster	23	413	200	9,845	17	615	26	1,235	124	10,630	46	3,840	517	180	
Nicola	114	2,190	420	9,100	26	260	10	105	109	9,635	6	200	5,250	850	
Okanagan	2,340	58,500	767	18,525	118	1,835	161	3,080	354	43,500	172	20,500	3,500	1,160	250
Queen Charlotte									16	765	½	5	½	½	
Skeena River			*3				5	410	161	12,820	11	950	19	49	
Stikine															
Stuart Lake			276						44	960	26	495	132	509	258
Vancouver			1	50	2	100	21	1,220	51	5,300	8	440	22	60	
West Coast			9	23	15½		5	159	15	779	5½	137	142	12	45
Williams Lake	63	995	239	5,570					194	8,850	79		685	2,425	
Total	3,024	71,113	3,766	66,713	324½	3,575	483	10,716	1,958½	181,334	489	31,935	15,685	7,098½	1,450
MANITOBA															
Birtle	608	9,536	747	9,812	162	2,452			22	4,100	6	335		1,701	350
Clandeboyne	595	7,750	250	1,910	114	890			205	15,777	34	355	204	2,669	
Fisher River	35	1,130	556	21,151	61	1,124			85	5,854				5,480	66
Griswold	954	6,634	400	4,588	1,193	5,778			19	1,252	16	310		370	281
Manitowapah	5	92	37	543	1	20			80	3,905				7,430	12
Norway House									85	4,975	1	65		300	
Pas			17	1,200					59	3,290				2,140	
Portage la Prairie	980	16,591	639	13,145	575	8,766	20	115	35	796	9	50	46	528	143
Total	3,177	41,643	2,646	52,349	2,106	19,030	20	115	590	39,949	66	1,115	250	20,618	852

NEW BRUNSWICK														
Northern Division			5	100			3½	75	8	810	3½	200	25	25
Northeastern Division			102	1,365	17	230	9	75	57	2,950	13	1,500	97	25
Southwestern Division							1½	44	8	430	½	28	6	8
Total			107	1,465	17	230	13½	194	73	4,190	17	1,728	128	50
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES														
Fort Good Hope														
Fort Resolution									2	60				
Fort Simpson									29	1,142	14	575	32	
Total									31	1,202	14	575	32	
NOVA SCOTIA														
Annapolis							½	14	4	215	1	35	1½	
Antigonish and Guysborough			5½	135			2½	33	11½	345	3	76	21	4
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)			4	30	2	15	1	17	10½	200	½	15	40	5
Cape Breton (Sydney)									5	100				2
Colchester								*	2½	250	½	15	5	
Cumberland			2	15½			½		2½	135	1	35	3	
Digby									3	185			3	
Halifax			6	230			½	5	7	225	2	90	30	3
Hants (Indian Brook)									2½	207	½	100	41	8
Hants (Windsor)														
Inverness			4	60			1½	7	19	470	3½	105	13	40
Kings			1				1	10	1½	90	½	25	3	3
Lunenburg							1	8	3	100	5	70	12	18
Pictou							½	15½	7	410	½	8	½	
Queens									½	75				
Richmond			9	45			2	24	10	500	2	75	40	3
Shelburne							½	4	1	50	½	40	5	
Victoria			1½	20			1	8	9	90			3	25
Yarmouth														
Total			32½	505½	2	15	13½	145½	98½	3,647	19½	689	217½	109½
ONTARIO														
Alnwick			300	5,000	50	1,400	1	10	18	2,000	3	1,000	140	20
Cape Croker	2½	425	228	5,400	23	388	32	432	38	1,574	9	287	445	69
Caradoc	8½	1,430	505	9,723	64	1,260	170	3,420	83	4,800	11	250	970	142
Chapleau									10	850				
Christian Island	12	175	110	1,300	28	150	40	350	30	1,050	10	150	150	7
Fort Frances	19	454	72	2,475	25	772	2	2,600	45	2,840	1	85	580	101
Georgina Island				1,800	5	100	1		7	200	4		40	5
Golden Lake	3	20	20	150			2	5	15	500	2	20	2	15
Gore Bay	5	133	114	2,590	32	724	39	616	80	2,894	8	1,417	271	97
James Bay										623				
Kenora									57	3,985	15	260	46	290
Manitowaning	176	1,645	435	5,370	66	815	76	446	344	6,190	51	385	3,905	55
Moravian	130	1,080	215	2,550	150	1,700	40	400	20	700	5	200	125	40
New Credit	110	2,200	235	7,900	100	2,300	10	300	5	320			100	20

*Cut green.

TABLE NO. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION—*Concluded*

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Fodder—Tons		
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Hay Cultivated	Hay Wild	Other Fodder
ONTARIO—<i>Concluded</i>															
Parry Sound			140	4,161	25	360	36	1,240	128	1,905	32	960	575	12	
Port Arthur							24	119	5,266	5½	1,187	33	41		
Rama	10	250	74	1,850	7	100	5	125	5	150	1	50	150		
Rice Lake	20	400	150	4,000	50	1,500	40	660	70	5,000	26	3,800	210	10	50
Sarnia	70	1,400	280	8,400	45	675	18	80	75	4,500	15	650	230		100
Saugeen	15	250	300	7,500	80	1,400	20	480	69	1,400	18	360	170	10	135
Sault Ste. Marie	4	60	105	1,900			35	340	124	3,480	33	724	80	65	
Savanne									43	4,190	14	295		50	
Seugog									2	75					
Six Nations	560	7,900	5,800	116,000	1,200	25,000	90	1,350	110	4,900	360	12,100	2,800		7,20
Sturgeon Falls			20	40	10	200	6	200	15	1,300	9	230	30	25	
Thessalon	2	14	76	606	22	162	14	157	77	2,954	7	179	190	53	
Tyendinaga	50	1,000	1,640	51,500	910	27,000	40	800	25	1,150	4	500	3,000	20	3,000
Walpole Island	161	2,980	185	4,100	90	1,300	175	2,800	105	3,600	48	3,800	138	500	265
Total	1,447	20,816	11,088	244,672	2,982	67,306	892½	16,835	1,719	68,396	691½	28,889	14,380	1,430	11,306
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND															
	15	130	70	1,700					22	890	1	200	65	25	
QUEBEC															
Becancour			8	90	2				1	80				20	
Bersimis			11	60			21	12	11	250	2	6	88		
Cacouna															
Caughnawaga	2	20	400	8,000	100	2,000	10	100	200	3,000	15	300	1,200		
Jeune Lorette															
Maniwaki	7	19	145	1,902	3	65	1	14	23	3,202	4	650	190	20	35
Maria			21	430			1	8	10	105	1	10	13		2
Mingan															
Oka	20	213	144	3,325	59	5,185	28	325	38	740			268	20	88
Pierreville			20	350	5	75	6	35	15	500			50	75	
Pointe Bleue	24	168	221	1,992	1	6	11	58	31	425	13	85	155		18
Restigouche	2	4	150	1,200	5	15			30	800			15	45	
Seven Islands									2	75					
St. Regis	85	840	500	11,000	90	700	45	200	275	3,000	30	1,000	700	425	500
Timiskaming	10	30	50	300			8	30	10	300	1	20	30		15
Total	150	1,293	1,670	28,649	265	8,046	112½	782	646	12,517	66	2,071	2,709	605	658
SASKATCHEWAN															
Assiniboine	813	5,484	458	2,499	40	400			8	445	7	150	191	1,182	600
Battleford	2,715	43,551	1,478	24,087	52	1,050			160	4,170	144	2,270		4,442	
Carlton	3,751	63,531	1,556	46,029	92	835			40	4,320				2,525	82
Crooked Lakes	1,792	19,588	1,511	10,311	46	320			37	1,590	11	448	478	2,765	
Duck Lake	1,838	36,429	1,012	33,024	157	3,318			36	4,297	16	160		3,530	318

File Hills.....	1,186	12,589	1,509	12,567	727	10,402			28	3,200	6	675		2,100	155
Ile a la Crosse.....									109	7,830	13	560		170	
Moose Mountain.....	343	4,723	318	4,577	85	1,092			12	850	8	250		784	114
Moose Woods.....	46	258	30	454					2	373				805	28
Onion Lake.....	504	5,656	606	19,201	22	140			27	3,600	19	610		4,066	606
Pelly.....	688	8,759	1,017	19,366	149	2,643			14	2,250				1,452	512
Qu'Appelle.....	2,869	24,469	1,022	9,371	1,163	*			47	1,464				1,225	414
Touchwood.....	1,728	17,654	1,401	15,064	42	70			35	1,250				3,498	392
Wood Mountain Reserve.....	178	682							3	264	2	150			50
Totals.....	18,451	243,373	11,918	196,550	2,575	20,270			558	35,833	226	5,273	669	28,544	3,273

RECAPITULATION

PROVINCES															
Alberta.....	18,546	306,898	5,317	213,785	1,210	20,139			256	17,615	45½	1,865	301	17,341	3,731
British Columbia.....	3,024	71,113	3,766	66,713	324½	3,575	483	10,716	1,958½	181,334	489	31,935	15,685	7,098½	1,450
Manitoba.....	3,177	41,643	2,646	52,349	2,106	19,030	20	115	590	39,940	66	1,115	250	20,618	852
New Brunswick.....			107	1,465	17	230	13½	194	73	4,190	17	1,728	128	50	8
Northwest Territories.....									31	1,202	14	575		32	
Nova Scotia.....			32½	505½	2	15	13½	145½	98½	3,647	19½	689	217½	109½	10½
Ontario.....	1,447	20,816	11,088	244,672	2,982	67,306	892½	16,835	1,719	68,396	691½	28,889	14,380	1,430	11,306
Prince Edward Island.....	15	130	70	1,700					22	890	1	200	65	25	
Quebec.....	150	1,293	1,670	28,649	265	8,046	112½	782	646	12,517	66	2,071	2,709	605	658
Saskatchewan.....	18,451	243,373	11,918	196,550	2,575	20,270			558	35,833	226	5,273	669	28,544	3,273
Total.....	44,810	685,266	36,614½	806,388½	9,481½	138,611	1,535½	28,787½	5,952½	365,543	1,636	74,340	34,404½	75,853	21,288½

*Cut green.

TABLE NO. 3.—LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY

RECAPITULATION

Provinces	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres under actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property								Public Property					
						Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and small implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Saw Mills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery
Alberta	1,281,030	362,422	849,672	68,936	406,821	379	1,749	2,540	2,294	1,492	2,550	96	9,462	5	10	8	1	118	281
British Columbia	744,404	430,545	285,909	27,950	290,623	4,147	2,957	4,193	3,067	1,042	2,742	455	32,246	157	52	44	13	62	154
Manitoba	474,633	338,564	121,650	14,430	52,354	156	2,716	1,828	873	696	1,473	44	8,149	52	9	48	2	81	38
New Brunswick	37,752	36,201	1,166	385	1,240½	368	38	203	75	25	90	15	1,170	6	6	11		10	1
Northwest Territories	1,745	1,662	59	24	40		388	246					348						
Nova Scotia	19,195	15,920½	2,399½	875	1,809	406	52	154	84	19	115	25	1,265	11	2	12		9	
Ontario	1,015,510	878,249	79,731	57,530	118,451	2,168	2,333	6,037	4,796	1,453	5,195	488	43,616	95	39	77	9	95	126
Prince Edward Island	1,668	925	425	318	198	47	15	26	30	3	8	2	410	1	1	1		3	2
Quebec	193,683	162,231	18,996	12,456	11,774	1,400	310	2,271	980	406	1,482	113	5,916	15	5	23	1	30	70
Saskatchewan	1,365,565	544,869	768,137	52,559	315,397	172	2,313	2,813	2,552	1,782	2,943	58	15,037	32	18	25	3	59	69
Total	5,135,205	2,771,588½	2,128,144½	235,472	1,186,933½	9,243	12,871	20,311	14,751	6,912	16,598	1,296	117,613	374	142	259	29	467	741

TABLE No. 4.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS

RECAPITULATION

Provinces	Horses			Cattle				Other Stock	Poultry	General Effects					
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers and work Oxen	Milch Cows	Young Stock	Pigs, Sheep, etc.		Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and shot Guns	Steel Traps	Nets	Tents
Alberta.....	62	11,498	1,031	239	2,021	3,659	3,434	1,274	6,293	143	648	2,048	17,010	2,094	2,385
British Columbia.....	175	8,672	1,677	237	4,563	2,240	3,174	3,431	27,057	1,760	3,264	8,359	70,360	2,265	2,509
Manitoba.....	4	2,055	105	54	599	1,842	1,804	445	7,290	97	1,748	3,179	44,945	5,583	2,008
New Brunswick.....		15		1	2	23	18	21	368	35	162	264	1,460	182	56
Northwest Territories.....	3	38	16							61	964	1,336	13,320	1,173	605
Nova Scotia.....		50	1	3	9	97	57	70	524	10	70	320	2,198	30	22
Ontario.....	76	3,308	395	98	817	2,988	3,182	3,781	76,389	411	2,890	5,407	91,768	4,476	2,010
Prince Edward Island.....		10				15	6	7	150	2	4	25	75	25	
Quebec.....	4	583	52	143	31	1,702	691	732	8,344	91	1,098	1,935	20,905	692	939
Saskatchewan.....	19	5,960	185	118	1,389	3,721	3,054	625	17,876	44	685	2,666	39,295	1,310	2,019
Total.....	343	32,189	3,462	893	9,431	16,287	15,420	10,386	144,291	2,654	11,533	25,539	301,336	17,830	12,553

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS

TABLE NO. 5.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

RECAPITULATION

Provinces	Total Value of lands in Reserves	Value of Private Fencing	Value of Private Buildings	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band	Value of Implements and Vehicles	Value of Live Stock and Poultry	Value of General Effects	Value of Household Effects	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Progress during the Year 1932-33		
										Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta.....	17,726,324	132,581	689,810	178,233	443,053	436,014	131,498	135,976	19,873,489	9,481	23,350	32,831
British Columbia.....	12,589,308	315,970	1,801,766	547,830	525,037	770,277	965,910	589,910	18,112,002	47,484	30,450	77,934
Manitoba.....	3,024,552	38,201	524,871	136,623	149,370	259,840	181,565	100,750	4,415,772	1,580	17,415	18,995
New Brunswick.....	77,048	4,228	86,566	83,082	12,794	5,610	7,640	23,905	300,873	.....	12,600	12,600
Northwest Territories.....	.....	800	12,280	.....	1,130	750	101,810	112,700	229,470	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	98,925	5,005	90,950	47,700	8,820	12,275	8,866	15,405	287,946	557	2,059	2,616
Ontario.....	4,896,181	642,675	1,841,685	519,200	562,936	525,355	311,352	557,550	9,856,934	9,290	45,500	54,790
Prince Edward Island.....	20,000	1,650	11,000	10,000	1,000	1,200	2,300	2,400	49,550	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1,423,200	39,925	841,625	231,345	127,645	98,878	102,575	240,045	3,105,238	360	6,300	6,660
Saskatchewan.....	14,014,059	137,071	655,903	77,322	407,953	510,127	236,566	206,811	16,245,812	10,694	18,805	29,499
Total.....	53,869,597	1,318,106	6,556,450	1,831,335	2,239,738	2,626,326	2,050,082	1,985,452	72,477,086	79,446	150,479	235,925

TABLE No. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME

Agencies	Value of Farm Products, including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities paid and interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ALBERTA											
Blackfoot.....	48,500	9,300	2,500	9,132 15	253 75			75	4,195	115,524 65	189,480 55
Blood.....	42,217	13,211	4,250	6,649 21				136	250	6,578 22	73,291 43
Edmonton.....	28,707	1,503	6,300	100 00			875	4,600	4,450	23,876 70	70,411 70
Fort Smith.....	1,950	675	1,200				300	25,550		7,100 00	36,775 00
Heobbema.....	32,417	5,150	5,869				2,116	1,334	2,100	14,449 68	63,435 68
Lesser Slave Lake.....	14,719	75	1,835				2,155	17,250	3,585	18,479 68	58,098 68
Peigan.....	10,493	8,019	4,451	1,089 60				104	579	6,763 73	31,499 33
Saddle Lake.....	23,262	3,735	6,820				695	2,380	3,655	6,108 63	46,655 63
Sarcee.....	7,028	2,220	1,835	2,692 50				230	412	2,609 79	17,027 29
Stony.....	6,500	2,200	5,000	2,763 00		5 00		3,000	4,000	4,121 28	27,589 28
Total.....	215,793	46,088	40,060	22,426 46	253 75	5 00	6,141	54,659	23,226	205,612 36	614,264 57
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Babine.....	30,900	5,500		515 00			4,500	17,800	3,900	625 38	63,740 38
Bella Coola.....	9,000	2,200	7,700				36,000	9,800	7,000	182 54	71,882 54
Cowichan.....	27,840	2,350	77,500	3,098 87	1,892 80	220 85	18,000	300	16,700	4,032 96	151,935 48
Kamloops.....	24,600	2,450	15,500	4,470 52		5 00		1,975	900	958 44	50,858 96
Kootenay.....	26,530	4,050	4,160	50 00			650	4,010	2,500	300 05	42,250 05
Kwawkwalth.....	500		3,050	680 00	416 07		24,150	1,050	300	1,467 43	31,613 50
Lytton.....	28,500	6,730	31,850	882 43	334 35	293 00		2,200		973 01	71,762 79
New Westminster.....	17,905	6,170	31,675	5,846 07	1,152 60	57 15	19,400	7,100	15,400	3,658 02	108,363 84
Nicola.....	46,122	7,250	30,550	748 20	102 45			1,500		1,694 70	87,967 35
Okanagan.....	50,500	9,650	16,900	1,723 75	8 00	5 00		1,250	2,700	587 39	83,324 14
Queen Charlotte.....	790	550	1,700	150 00	12,403 29	20 00	15,000	550	1,700	85 95	32,949 24
Skeena River.....	22,450	1,200	9,600				63,200	16,300	12,300	2,615 66	127,665 66
Stikine.....	650		7,675				700	16,500	750		26,275 00
Stuart Lake.....	1,970	30		10 00			290	795		1,799 25	4,894 25
Vancouver.....	3,950	50	29,500	8,553 43	12,347 55		26,950	1,025	20,250	12,503 21	115,129 19
West Coast.....	2,037	755	4,680	180 00	110 00		24,700	4,495	3,275	97 62	40,329 62
Williams Lake.....	32,150	14,000	25,900	333 90		918 55		9,100	200	105 73	82,708 18
Total.....	326,394	62,935	297,940	27,242 17	28,767 11	1,519 55	233,540	95,750	87,875	31,687 34	1,193,650 17
MANITOBA											
Birtle.....	13,990	1,225	9,050	268 95			550	2,500	2,600	3,336 40	33,520 35
Clandeboyne.....	25,600	1,475	23,500	721 00	143 29		13,700	19,000	14,320 97	107,560 26	
Fisher River.....	21,750	3,440	11,400	125 00			7,700	1,950	7,500	9,550 49	63,415 49
Griswold.....	6,591	467	1,300					500	1,893	327 27	11,078 27
Manitowapah.....	39,962	5,230	13,450				18,750	15,550	10,400	11,342 10	114,684 10

TABLE NO. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Continued*

Agencies	Value of Farm Products, including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities paid and interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>MANITOBA—Concluded</i>											
Norway House	7,500	300	14,500				14,000	67,000	10,000	15,166 97	128,466 97
Pas	12,120	1,375	26,800	55 00			3,700	61,200	2,600	18,267 24	126,117 24
Portage la Prairie	13,699	529	1,300	212 97	8 50			3,500	1,300	7,141 00	27,690 44
Churchill District										2,945 00	2,945 00
Total	141,212	14,041	101,300	1,382 92	151 79		58,400	171,200	45,393	82,397 44	615,478 15
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK</i>											
Northern Division	100		3,500			15 75	200	150	600	950 13	5,515 88
Northeastern Division	5,950	15	600	75 00	55 00		975	200	490	1,334 48	9,694 48
Southwestern Division	560		7,000				25	475	1,150	53 10	9,263 10
Total	6,610	15	11,100	75 00	55 00	15 75	1,200	825	2,240	2,337 71	24,473 46
<i>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</i>											
Fort Good Hope										4,385 00	4,385 00
Fort Resolution			3,000				25,350	117,000		9,015 00	154,365 00
Fort Simpson	7,348		8,030				20,740	87,840	5,610	6,405 00	135,973 00
Total	7,348		11,030				46,090	204,840	5,610	19,805 00	294,723 00
<i>NOVA SCOTIA</i>											
Annapolis	375		1,750				80	130	1,600		3,935 00
Antigonish and Guysborough	360	65	625	91 50			190	210	525		2,066 50
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	600	200	200				50	50			1,100 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)			500					50	30		580 00
Colchester	200		200					100	700		1,200 00
Cumberland	225		500					100	100		925 00
Digby	122		1,060					350	500		2,032 00
Halifax	1,300	400	2,500						1,500		5,700 00
Hants (Indian Brook)	400		250					100	800		1,550 00
Hants (Windsor)			1,500				150	300	1,000		2,950 00
Inverness	1,825	80	1,450				200	225	350		4,130 00
Kings	175		1,500		11 93			150	400		2,236 93
Lunenburg	900		800				200	100	800		4,205 00
Pictou	275		600				280	50	3,000		4,250 00
Queens	85		1,175	15 00			300	25	850		2,450 00
Richmond	1,300	125	625				25	35	1,300		3,410 00
Shelburne	120		2,500				100	100	200		3,020 00
Victoria	365	50	100				100	200	100		915 00
Yarmouth									200		200 00
*Micmacs of Nova Scotia										1,534 69	1,534 69
Total	8,627	920	17,835	106 50	11 93		1,675	2,275	13,955	1,534 69	46,940 12

ONTARIO											
Alnwick	3,400		7,500	1,412 00	4 00	62 90	500	3,000	4,000	10,745 93	30,624 83
Cape Croker	5,900	1,350	8,900	315 00	22 00		2,400	110	1,800	21,798 17	42,595 17
Caradoc	26,499	2,575	15,600	1,640 18	12 00		107	735	4,850	3,338 92	55,348 10
Chapleau	850		4,500		446 00			5,000		2,576 00	13,372 00
Christian Island	2,000	200	1,500		192 00		100	50	400	14,638 62	10,080 62
Fort Frances	7,600		16,000	1,260 00	431 09	23 35	14,000	19,000	16,000	12,685 44	86,999 79
Georgina Island	1,500	150	8,000				500	50	100	3,543 95	13,843 95
Golden Lake	200		500	55 00				300	200	11 02	1,266 02
Gore Bay	7,700	740	5,100		100 00		450	785		10,086 73	25,021 73
James Bay	1,950		6,450				2,500	121,864	2,370		135,134 00
Kenora	4,650		19,470	260 00	786 41	20 00	76,695	33,985	19,420	20,345 25	175,631 66
Manitowaning	22,185	5,800	14,010	100 00	452 63	52 90	3,375	1,980	2,355	24,539 51	74,850 04
Moravian	4,000	125	1,500	245 00			50	100	250	5,618 40	11,888 40
New Credit	14,000	1,850	9,000	2,162 50				100	2,800	5,889 38	35,801 88
Parry Sound	1,500		264 00		458 67					18,135 69	20,558 36
Port Arthur	3,480	1,500	29,350		4,206 35		7,650	3,700	8,600	17,852 39	76,338 74
Rama	1,655		3,000	97 00	123 92		300	2,000	4,500	8,204 30	19,880 22
Rice Lake	9,000	1,500	28,000	271 00			350	7,000	21,375	8,360 23	75,856 23
Sarnia	5,000	1,000	8,000	185 00		59 00	300	200	900	18,333 56	34,073 11
Saugen	6,000	300	3,500	35 00			40	500	2,300	16,020 71	28,695 71
Sault Ste Marie	16,800	2,150	8,500	150 00		244 52	6,600	4,200	4,000	13,151 89	55,796 41
Savanne	2,050		25,860		7,507 40		88,475	38,790	25,860	194,952 40	
Seaugog			460	230 00			25	700	600	1,223 64	3,208 64
Six Nations	60,450		58,000	1,973 75	30 00	307 53		1,200	16,000	47,639 81	185,601 09
Sturgeon Falls	3,350	290	7,500	100 00	16 26	735 70	600	1,450	1,650	60,424 72	76,026 68
Thessalon	10,200		26,000	50 00	167 60	413 24	650	3,200	4,600	6,653 16	51,874 00
Tyendinaga	75,000	2,000	30,000	5,940 28			2,000	400	3,000	5,503 07	123,843 35
Walpole Island	12,300	2,500	9,000	746 00		300 96	4,750	2,500	3,250	3,379 98	38,726 94
District of Patricia										15,281 00	15,280 00
Georgian Bay Islands				84 32							84 32
Total	309,270	23,940	355,200	17,546 03	15,537 27	1,674 62	212,417	252,899	151,180	382,390 47	1,722,054 39
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Statement not available)											
QUEBEC											
Béancour	110	190	250				25	100		302 34	977 34
Bersimis	450	175	1,200	300 00	344 40		5,400	600		6,134 88	14,604 28
Cacouna			1,000					300		488 73	1,788 73
Cavagnawaga	10,000	3,000	2,000	7,307 37		54 60		500		497 80	23,359 77
Jeune Lorette			12,000					1,300	6,300	688 04	20,288 04
Maniwaki	3,650	300	8,000	24 00	954 00	5 00	500	4,800	2,800	4,037 08	25,286 08
Maria	450	50	800				40	80	150		1,570 00
Mingan			200					4,000		4,200 00	
Oka	4,400	800	1,400		319 29		215	120	700	373 47	8,327 76
Pierreville	2,000		400	100 00				300	500	258 39	5,558 39
Pointe Bleue	8,500	300	5,000	26 00			1,200	28,500	1,500	506 64	45,532 64
Restigouche	8,500	400	5,000	315 00	97 00		150	100	400	275 15	15,237 15
Seven Islands			500					8,000	500		9,000 00
St. Regis	4,500	7,000	18,000	358 03			2,000	900	2,000	2,880 19	37,638 22
Timiskaming	650	75	500		18 30	89 50	2,500			2,428 31	6,261 11
Total	43,210	12,690	57,850	8,646 40	1,732 99	149 10	4,130	56,100	16,250	18,871 02	219,629 51

TABLE NO. 6—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Concluded*

Agencies	Value of Farm products, including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities paid and interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
SASKATCHEWAN	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Assiniboine.....	10,016	1,416	885					37	8,438	1,343 72	22,135 72
Battleford.....	39,325	8,420	19,900				4,300	8,140	3,075	14,257 30	97,412 30
Carlton.....	39,414	8,798	6,191	20 00			380	10,943	1,922	19,171 95	86,839 95
Crooked Lakes.....	5,363	2,938	1,388	150 07			400	52		26,888 51	37,179 58
Duck Lake.....	31,600	5,230	5,625		50 00		985	3,830	8,700	8,779 34	64,199 34
File Hills.....	7,056	2,350	800		20 00			650	7,100	2,265 33	20,235 33
Isle a la Crosse.....	9,190	190	5,825				138,200	173,260		13,140 28	339,805 28
Moose Mountain.....	5,157	699	1,300					730	1,241	2,574 12	11,701 12
Moose Woods.....	3,000	1,800	400				100	400	250		5,950 00
Onion Lake.....	19,632	7,604	5,600				8,350	13,100	5,450	6,339 42	66,135 42
Pelly.....	13,740	2,450	775	315 55				275	485	16,232 97	34,273 52
Qu'Appelle.....	29,367	4,025	1,825				500	400	1,925	23,731 74	52,773 74
Touchwood.....	6,563	3,495	5,690	147 00	42 00			5,318	1,770	19,146 36	42,171 36
Wood Mountain Reserve.....	634		120						240	2 65	996 65
Total.....	211,046	49,475	55,724	632 62	112 00		153,215	217,135	40,596	153,873 69	881,809 31

RECAPITULATION

Alberta.....	215,793	46,088	40,060	22,426 46	253 75	5 00	6,141	54,659	23,226	205,612 36	614,264 57
British Columbia.....	326,394	62,935	297,940	27,242 17	28,767 11	1,519 55	233,540	95,750	87,875	31,687 34	1,193,650 17
Manitoba.....	141,212	14,041	101,300	1,382 92	151 79		58,400	171,200	45,393	82,397 44	615,478 15
New Brunswick.....	6,610	15	11,100	75 00	55 00	15 75	1,200	825	2,240	2,337 71	24,473 46
Northwest Territories.....	7,348		11,030				46,090	204,840	5,610	19,805 00	204,723 00
Nova Scotia.....	8,627	920	17,835	106 50	11 93		1,675	2,275	13,955	1,534 69	46,940 12
Ontario.....	309,270	23,940	355,200	17,546 03	15,537 27	1,674 62	212,417	252,899	151,180	382,390 47	1,722,054 39
*Prince Edward Island.....											
Quebec.....	43,210	12,690	57,850	8,046 40	1,732 99	149 10	4,130	56,100	16,250	18,871 02	219,629 51
Saskatchewan.....	211,046	49,475	55,724	632 62	112 00		153,215	217,135	40,596	153,873 69	881,809 31
Total.....	1,269,510	210,104	948,039	78,058 10	46,621 84	3,364 02	716,808	1,055,683	386,325	898,509 72	5,613,022 68

*Statement not available.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1933

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades									
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND																	
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island.....	P.E.I. Superintendency.....	John J. Sark.....	12	21	33	17	7	8	10	6	2					
NOVA SCOTIA																	
Afton.....	Afton.....	Antigonish Co.....	Miss C. M. Kennedy.....	15	9	24	16	14	2	2	3			2	1		
Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni.....	Cape Breton.....	Miss A. MacNeil.....	16	17	33	23	18	5	7	2			1			
Sydney.....	Sydney.....	".....	Miss C. Gallagher.....	16	19	35	28	19	5	5	4	2					
Millbrook.....	Millbrook.....	Colchester.....	Mrs. E. Smith.....	13	7	20	13	9	2	1	6	2					
Bear River.....	Bear River.....	Digby.....	Mrs. R. L. Ford.....	9	11	20	13	3	2	1	4	3	3	2	2		
Malagawatch.....	Malagawatch.....	Inverness.....	C. Kennedy.....	6	4	10	9	3	3	2	1	1					
Whycocomagh.....	Whycocomagh.....	".....	A. MacDonald.....	19	30	49	22	24	15	4	3			3			
Indian Cove.....	Fishers' Cove.....	Pictou.....	Miss G. McGirr.....	18	14	32	26	17	3	5	3	3	1				
Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	Richmond.....	Miss T. MacDonald.....	14	22	36	21	13	7	12	3	1					
Middle River.....	Middle River.....	Victoria.....	A. Burns.....	10	16	26	13	21	1	3				1			
Total, Nova Scotia.....				136	149	285	184	141	45	42	29	12	9	4	3		
NEW BRUNSWICK																	
Big Cove.....	Big Cove.....	Eastern.....	A. L. Fraser.....	20	17	37	30	9	6	6	4	2	6	4			
Burnt Church.....	Burnt Church.....	".....	Mrs. A. L. Fraser.....	35	23	58	45	26		7	12	6	2	3	2		
			Miss M. E. Hogan.....														
			Miss C. J. Hogan.....														
Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground.....	".....	Miss I. Fitzgerald.....	11	16	27	25	5	11	4		2	2	3			
Eel River.....	Eel River.....	".....	Miss A. Tremblay.....	11	8	19	16	6	2	5		4		2			
Indian Island.....	Indian Island.....	".....	Mrs. C. E. F. Savage.....	6	7	13	12	6	3	4							
Red Bank.....	Red Bank.....	".....	Mrs. S. M. Kehoe.....	2	11	13	10	3	5	3	2						
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Western.....	Miss E. M. O'Brien.....	6	8	14	13		2	4	2	3	2	1			
Oromocto.....	Oromocto.....	".....	Miss E. Delaney.....	8	11	19	14	7	6	3		2	1				
St. Mary's.....	St. Mary's.....	".....	Miss M. T. Hughes.....	15	21	36	28	8	4		9	5	7	3			
Woodstock.....	Woodstock.....	".....	Sr. M. Victorine.....	13	11	24	19	6	5	4	3	2	3	1			
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	Northern.....	Sr. Catherine.....														
			Sr. Mary Agnes.....	28	26	54	37	13	15	6	6	7	4		3		
			Sr. M. Dolorosa.....														
			Sr. M. Electa.....														
Total, New Brunswick.....				155	159	314	249	89	59	46	38	33	27	17	5		
QUEBEC																	
Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Bersimis.....	Sr. Marie du Carmel.....	42	45	87	52	62	15	10							
			Sr. Ste. Jeanne.....														
			Sr. Ste. Fidele de Jesus.....														
Caughnawaga Bush.....	Caughnawaga.....	Caughnawaga.....	Mrs. M. K. Phillips.....	18	12	30	22	12	4	7	4	3					
Caughnawaga St. Isidore.....	".....	".....	Miss M. Stacey.....	6	15	21	16	7	8	6							

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1933—Continued

44

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
QUEBEC—Concluded																
Caughnawaga United Church	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss V. M. Daly Miss E. M. Oulton Sr. Mary Francis Sr. M. Anne Ida Sr. M. Sebastia Sr. M. Gertrude Sr. M. John Sr. M. Bernadette Sr. M. Rose	25	22	47	40	22	5	5	5	2	6	2		
Caughnawaga R.C.	"	"	Sr. M. Jeanne Sr. M. Rose Esther Miss Annie Snow Sr. M. Agapit Sr. M. George Sr. M. Adelia Miss Margaret Regis Sr. M. Providence Sr. M. Anne Sr. St. Guy	191	197	388	359	73	54	113	14	53	23	41	14	3
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Oneime Miss D. Gideon	35	34	69	55	30	8	9	16	4	8			
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss F. McCauley	22	18	40	27	9	8	10	13					
Congo Bridge	Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Miss C. McGuire	5	18	23	18	15	5	1	2					
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	"	A. E. Smith	19	24	43	24	17	8	9	3	6				
Oka Country	Oka	Oka	Mrs. B. Tupper	15	20	35	17	21	9	1	2	1		1		
Oka Village	"	"	Sr. M. Josephine Sr. Rose de la Croix	10	20	30	18	14	3	4	6	1		2		
St. Frances R.C.	Pierreville	Pierreville	Sr. Ste. Georgine Sr. Ste. Louis	29	31	60	50	14	12	10	7	15	1	1		
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Sr. Henri-Suzo Sr. Mary of St. Joseph	51	56	107	81	21	75	8	2	1				
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of St. Luc Sr. Mary of St. Viateur	56	52	108	87	28	21	15	14	16	10	4		
Chenail	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss H. Fitzpatrick	11	11	22	17	9	3	2	3	5				
Chetlain	"	"	Miss G. Lagarde	15	8	23	15	4	9	7	2	1				
Cornwall Island	"	"	C. Chisholm	12	16	28	21	9	5		4	7	1	2		
St. Regis Island	"	"	Miss H. McRae	10	12	22	14	9	3	6	2	2				
St. Regis Village	"	"	Miss F. Morris Miss M. McDonald	34	24	58	49	25	10	11	4		6		2	
Brennan's Lake	At Brennan's Lake	Timiskaming	Miss M. Conroy	10	11	21	17	3	4	5	5	4				
Hunter's Point	At Hunter's Point	"	Miss A. Marcotte	17	13	30	21	7	7	5		5	2	3	1	
Long Point	At Long Point	"	Mrs. J. D. McLaren	18	20	38	25	30	5	3						
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Miss C. Honan	26	23	49	30	13	10	1	11			8	6	
(1) Waswanipi	At Waswanipi	"	S. R. Iserhoff	18	34	52	27	48	4							
(1) Wolf Lake	Wolf Lake	"	Miss K. McLaren	5	6	11	10	6	1	4						

(1)Fort George	At Fort George	Treaty No. 9	Rev. T. E. Jones	19	27	46	20	36	4	6								
(1)Rupert's House	At Rupert's House	"	G. Morrow	26	25	51	16	48		3								
(1)Manouan	At. Manouan	Outside Treaty	Miss U. Bordeleau	24	14	38	32	22	11	5								
(1)Obedjiwan	At Obedjiwan	"	Miss P. Drolet															
			Miss G. Cote	22	22	44	34	33	11									
(1)Weymontaching	At Weymontaching	"	Miss J. Lafrance															
			Miss B. Foy	9	14	23	17	10	7	4	2							
			Miss W. Foy															
Total, Quebec				800	844	1,644	1,231	657	329	270	115	126	57	64	23	3		
ONTARIO																		
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Miss D. Atkinson	23	18	41	31	16	5	11	4	5						
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss S. A. Fex	14	18	32	23	19	6	2	3	2						
Port Elgin	"	"	Mrs. S. M. Bell	13	15	28	19	16	5		4	1			2	1		
Sidney Bay	Sidney Bay	"	Miss G. Edington	11	4	15	10	4	5		2						1	
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss H. M. Howe	20	16	36	23	9	4	5	8			3	6		1	
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M. Stiltz	17	10	27	16	3	2	9	4	2		1			6	
Muncey	"	"	Miss B. Comfort	7	13	20	13	8	1	3	3			3			2	
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	D. Vail	26	26	52	29	16	8	11	12	2		2	1			
Oneida No. 3	"	"	G. A. Rumble	25	29	54	29	25	10	10	3			2				
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss M. Evoy	11	9	20	15	10	3	3				2				
Christian Island	Christian Island	Christian Island	Rev. C. C. Dean	26	22	48	33	34	2	5	1			2	4			
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Miss F. E. Elford	11	13	24	10	6	4	7	6	1		1				
(2)Grand Bay	Grand Bay	Fort William	A. T. Haines, M. A.	10	8	18	10	5	6	3	3			1				
Gull Bay	Gull Bay	"	G. W. Veezy	9	16	25	19	11	6	4	4							
Lake Helen	At Lake Helen	"	Miss S. J. Burke	11	8	19	15	6	4		4					4	1	
Mission Bay	Fort William	"	Miss C. Troy	9	6	15	13				5	3		3			4	
Mobert	Mobert	"	Miss J. D. Scott	17	18	35	19	23	7	4	1			1				
Pie	Pie	"	C. S. Downey	16	19	35	19	24			4	1						
White-and	White-and	"	Miss A. McGuire	7	10	17	14	9	5	3								
Batchawana	Batchawana Bay	Garden River	Miss E. M. Robicheau	14	9	23	19	13	1	2	4			2	1			
Garden River C.E.	Garden River	"	Miss E. Clement	11	12	23	16	9	2	3	2			3	4			
Garden River R.C.	"	"	Miss C. O'Driscoll	28	36	64	49	22	6	6		10	10	5	3	2		
		"	Miss M. Hickey															
Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	"	Miss M. Duff	14	13	27	23	9	4	4	4	3	1	2				
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	R. A. Gibson	8	5	13	9	4	3	2		2			2			
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss J. Currier	20	22	42	33	15	5	6	6	10						
Shesheganing R.C.	Shesheganing	Gore Bay	Miss R. A. Fagan	9	5	14	11	6	8									
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss M. Wrinn	24	19	43	31	19	5	3	8	6	2					
Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Kenora	D. Lacourciere	16	9	25	17	5	6	5	9							
Birch Island	Whitefish River	Manitowaning	Miss M. Clarke	14	14	28	23	7	6	5	4	2		4				
Buzwah	Buzwah	"	Miss S. M. King	16	11	27	20	6	4	4	4			3			6	
Kaboni	Kaboni	"	Miss E. McGregor	14	10	24	12	12	3	4	5							
Sheguandah C.E.	Sheguandah	"	Mrs. A. J. Abbott	7	5	12	8	3	2	2	1	1	1	2				
Sheguandah R.C.	"	"	Mrs. D. J. Murray	10	3	13	9	8	2	2	1							
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	G. Dill	6	7	16	10	6	3	2	1	2	1	1				
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Miss L. Spottwood	7	11	18	14	13	5									
Wikwemikong	Wikwemikong	"	Miss L. Gattie	49	31	80	62	39	7	6	8	5	11	4				
			Miss A. Manitowabi															

(1)Seasonal school only.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1933—Continued

School	Re-serve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
ONTARIO—Continued																
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Rev. H. Wilding	14	15	29	20	10		2	6		4	5	2	
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	W. Bacher	28	16	44	33	15	4	4	5	3	8		2	3
Dokis	Dokis	Nipissing	Miss L. Addey	11	15	26	18	14	1	9	2					
Garden Village	Nipissing	"	Miss E. Cox	24	22	46	35	21	12	9	3					
(O) Temagami	Bear Island	"	Miss M. Conroy	13	21	34	27	12	11	5	2	4				
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Rev. J. A. Ward	19	17	36	15	14	4	8	4	1	4			1
Lower French River	Lower French River	"	Mrs. A. K. Mun-on	8	11	19	12	8	3	1		3		4		
Maganetawan	Maganetawan	"	Miss G. E. O'Meara	11	2	13	10	6	2	2		1			1	1
Moose Deer Point	At Moose Deer Point	"	P. McGregor	11	4	15	9	8	1	2	2	2				
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	D. Bolton	29	17	46	30	16	8	5	4	13				
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	Mrs. E. English	18	14	32	22	5	2	7	5	13				
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss G. V. Swerdfeiger	18	40	58	41	20	5	8	5	6	4	7	3	
			Miss M. Smith													
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Mud Lake	W. G. Rome	33	35	68	44	16	11	7	11	3	7	7	6	
			Miss B. V. Long													
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	H. D. Watts	18	19	37	21	11	6	11	5	4				
St. Clair	St. Clair	"	W. E. Windover	20	25	45	24	25	6	6	5	3				
Stoney Point	Stoney Point	"	Miss M. E. Anderson	7	13	20	9	8	4	2	2	2				
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	P. H. Gentleman	4	11	15	11	3	1	6						
Saugeen	"	"	W. M. Knechtel	13	7	20	17	7	2	4	6					
Scotch Settlement	"	"	M. J. Melver	22	15	37	32	21	4	7	4	1				
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss J. L. Jamieson	22	32	54	32	10	8		12	3	9	3	9	
Six Nations No. 2	"	"	Miss N. E. Jamieson	41	43	84	62	21	7	30	26					
" No. 3	"	"	Miss V. E. Davis													
" No. 4	"	"	D. T. Green	42	25	67	43	29	9	8	9	2	4	6		
" No. 5	"	"	Miss M. Hill	16	14	30	22	5	8	3	3	11				
" No. 6	"	"	Miss A. Hill	20	10	30	26	3	6	3	3	5	3	3	4	
" No. 7	"	"	W. Loft	30	22	52	29	21	5		7	8	5	3	3	
" No. 8	"	"	Miss S. Jamieson	29	33	62	38	12	7	16	9	9	5	3		
" No. 9	"	"	O. M. Smith	20	17	37	27	11	7		6	2	6		5	
" No. 10	"	"	Miss E. General	17	28	45	31	10	7	3	6	6	3	3	7	
" No. 11	"	"	W. Taylor	30	23	53	32	9	10	4	6	8	2	2	12	
			Miss V. Hill	35	23	58	39	14	14	6	7	6	2	2	7	
			Miss M. Hill													
Mississauga River	Mississauga	Thebes	Miss M. MacNulty	14	14	28	18	7	6	5	2	6	2			
Serpent River	Kenabatch	"	Miss A. Bush	13	17	30	20	6	6	9	6	3				
Spanish River Protestant	Spanish River	"	Miss E. Thornton	6	5	11	7	5	3		3	3				
(O) Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No 9	Miss K. McLaren	15	11	26	22	23	3							
Albany River	At Albany River	"	Rev. R. A. Jocelyn	33	19	52	19	49	3							
(O) English River	At English River	"	Rev. J. T. Walker	10	10	20	18	13	5	2						
Fort Hope	At Fort Hope	"	Rev. D. Macdonald	17	8	25	10	18	4	2	1					
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	"	Miss E. Turner	9	13	22	10	20		1			1			
(O) Trout Lake	At Trout Lake	"	Rev. L. Garrett	49	65	114	108	114								
Tyendinaga Central	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss L. M. Bell	9	15	24	13	6	3	5	2	2		3	3	
Tyendinaga Eastern	"	"	Miss N. H. Stoddart	15	23	38	26	6	10	9	2	4	2	3	2	

Tyendinaga Mission	"	Tyendinaga	T. E. Emmons	18	25	43	27	15	5	3	8	2	5	2	3	
Tyendinaga Western	"		L. Claus	15	12	27	21	3	2	4	5	7	1	3	2	
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	J. W. Daley	36	30	66	50	24	7		12	8	4	6	5	
			Mrs. J. W. Daley													
Walpole Island No. 2	"	"	Mrs. E. E. George	27	15	42	31	13	8	4	6	2	5		4	
Total, Ontario				1,459	1,374	2,833	1,931	1,148	408	358	340	221	151	99	106	2
MANITOBA																
Berens River (R.C.)	Berens River	Clandeboye	Rev. F. Leach, O.M.I.	16	8	24	18	5	10		3	1	1	3	1	
Berens River (United Church)	"	"	C. D. Street	17	30	47	23	10	12	3	9	12				1
Black River	Black River	"	G. Slater	6	8	14	7	9	1	3	1					
Bloodvein River	Bloodvein	"	B. Guimond	13	17	30	15	19	9	2	3					
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	"	G. E. Sage	13	12	25	15	10	6	2	3	3	1			
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	"	Mrs. M. C. Harbord	15	18	33	10	12	5	2	11	1	2			
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Rev. W. P. Mason	15	10	25	20	14	3	2	4	1	1			
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	"	R. C. Marsh	14	18	32	17	22		2	4	3	1			
Little Grand Rapids (United Church)	Little Grand Rapids	"	L. Schuetze	18	20	38	20	14	8	9	7					
Little Grand Rapids (R.C.)	"	"	A. Guimond	12	7	19	13	13	6							
Pekangikum	Pekangikum	"	J. Kirkness	15	20	35	24	27	6	1	1					
Poplar River	Poplar River	"	Mrs. C. M. Caldwell	15	15	30	13	9	7	5	7		2			
Fisher River	Fisher River	Fisher River	W. G. Tong	35	32	67	44	19	10	12	11	7		8		
			Mrs. W. G. Tong													
Jackhead	Jackhead	"	Mrs. C. R. McKenzie	11	9	20	14	13	7							
Peguis Centre	Peguis	"	Miss J. Wright	17	21	38	23	13	4	3	9	9				
Peguis North	"	"	Miss A. Eaton	18	20	38	16	13	5	9	8	2	1			
Peguis South	"	"	Miss M. Lavender	18	18	36	17	12	4	8	4	6	2			
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Griswold	Miss W. H. Stapleton	11	6	17	8	9	3	5						
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow	Manitowapah	A. G. Taggart	14	4	18	15	10	4	1	3					
Fairford	Fairford	"	Miss I. G. Fairservice	19	28	47	35	21	15	6	6		2			
			Miss N. Skafffield													
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	Miss K. Weber	10	12	22	10	8	7	2	1	4				
			Miss A. Dorion													
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	S. Waller	26	23	49	28	25	12	4	8					
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	"	A. Wheadon	16	16	32	18	19	10	2	1					
Shoal River	Shoal River	"	Rev. C. E. Cooke	16	11	27	14	19	2	4	2					
			Mrs. C. E. Cooke													
Waterhen River	Waterhen	"	Sr. P. Fuller	13	9	22	18	6	7	1	5	1	2			
Cross Lake (R.C.)	Cross Lake	Norway House	Sr. Leonard of Port Maurice	14	13	27	17	8	10	7	2					
Cross Lake (United Church)	"	"	Miss M. Farris	11	13	24	12	14	2	3	1	2	1	1		
(1) God's Lake	God's Lake	"	M. H. Coleman	22	28	50	17	48		1		1				
Island Lake (R.C.)	Island Lake	"	J. R. Blodeau	25	25	50	30	43	0	1						
Island Lake (United Church)	"	"	Mrs. M. E. Chappell	50	40	90	52	85	4		1					
Jack River (C.E.)	Norway House	"	Mrs. W. Gall	19	28	47	22	25	3	6	5	1	3	2	2	
Jack River (R.C.)	Norway House	"	Sr. Ste. Eugenie	21	23	44	30	18	6	9	9	2				
Oxford House	At Oxford House	"	Mrs. R. L. Bacon	17	25	42	21	30	7	2	2	1				
Rossville	Norway House	"	Miss V. Blackford	8	12	20	12	12	2	4	2					
York Factory	At York Factory	"	Miss E. M. Alston	3				5								
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Miss J. Ingram	12	16	28	15	9	0	3	5	3	1	1		
Chemahawin	Chemahawin	"	H. Priestley-Barrett	14	11	25	14	10	7	6	2					
Nelson House (United Church)	Nelson House	"	D. W. Hanna	15	12	27	11	25	2							
Nelson House (R.C.)	"	"	R. Lauze	20	8	28	20	16	8	3	1					
Pas	Pas	"	J. P. Humberstone	25	10	35	20	16	3	6	5	5				
Pine Bluff	Pine Bluff	"	P. Sicotte	6	4	10	7	4		2	2					2

(1) Seasonal school only. (2) Formerly known as "Sand Point."

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1933—*Concluded*

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
MANITOBA—Concluded																
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	D. C. Wickenden	14	5	19	16	10	3	3	1	2				
Shoal Lake	Shoal Lake	"	F. J. Daniels	6	7	13	11	3	2	6	2					
Split Lake	Split Lake	"	Rev. G. C. Cowley	22	16	38	16	35	3							
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Portage la Prairie	Rev. J. E. Cooper	14	7	21	14	9		2	7	2	1			
			Mrs. J. E. Cooper													
Total, Manitoba				731	700	1,431	822	776	237	152	155	69	21	15	5	1
SASKATCHEWAN																
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	M. F. M. Hodgson	18	18	36	25	6	13	6	7		4			
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	Miss A. L. Cunningham	22	16	38	34	8	7	5	5	3	6	3		1
			Miss E. Jones													
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	H. Reynolds	10	18	28	22	16	4	5	3					
Thunderchild	Thunderchild	"	W. Sharnan	14	10	24	16	5	3	10	2					
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	E. B. Goodman	17	13	30	21	17	7	2	2	1				1
Big River	Big River	"	D. E. Eastmead	12	15	27	12	23	4							
Little Red River	Little Red River	"	H. W. Shaw	8	11	19	10	10	5	3	1					
			Mrs. V. Risdorf													
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	Rev. W. W. Moore	5	8	13	7	8	4				1			
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	J. L. Lowe	14	18	32	18	20	4	4	4					
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatt's	"	T. M. Gilmore	9	10	19	11	14	4	1						
Fort-la-Corne South	James Smith	Dack Lake	Mrs. E. M. Siddons	9	9	18	13	10	1	3		3	1			
James Smith	"	"	Rev. E. V. Bird	11	8	19	12	8	6	4	1					
John Smith	John Smith	"	Rev. G. J. Waite	8	13	21	18	8	5	4	1	1	2			
White Bear's	White Bear's	Moose Mountain	Miss R. Nelson	12	16	28	17	14	6	4	4					
Whitecap Sioux	Moose Woods	Moose Woods	Miss H. J. Hare	8	9	17	13	5	1	8	2	1				
Cold Lake	Cold Lake	Onion Lake	C. P. Hebert	11	11	22	12	15	4	3						
			Mrs. C. P. Hebert													
Frog Lake	Frog Lake	"	A. E. Peterson	8	8	16	8	11	2	2	1					
		"	J. F. Dion	5	5	10	6	8	1	1						
Long Lake	Keechewin's	"	Mrs. J. F. Dion													
Ministikwan	Ministikwan	"	J. Chamberlain	8	7	15	8	9	3	3						
Cote's	Cote's	Pelly	Mrs. D. R. Fraser	21	10	31	21	16	6	6	3					
			Mrs. R. F. Roy													
Key's	Key's	"	W. J. D. Kerley	9	2	11	8	5	1	1	2	2				
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood	Rev. H. G. L. Watts	8	7	15	13	6	1	4	4					
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	"	A. J. Lawes	14	13	27	15	16	9	2						
Stanley	Stanley	Treaty No. 10	Miss C. Merrett	20	17	37	12	31	6							
Total, Saskatchewan				281	272	553	352	293	107	81	42	11	14	3	1	1

ALBERTA																			
Sarcee	Sarcee	Sarcee	Rev. F. M. R. Gibney	9	19	28	24	5	5	1	4	8	2	1	2				
Morley	Morley	Morley	Mrs. M. H. Leppard	4	9	13	9	7	4	2									
Total, Alberta				13	28	41	33	12	9	3	4	8	2	1	2				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES																			
Fort Simpson	At Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson	Sr. M. A. Gamache	4	13	17	14	10		5	1		1						
Fort Smith	At Fort Smith	Fort Smith	Sr. O. Lavoie	1	2	3	2	2		1									
Total, Northwest Territories				5	15	20	16	12		6	1		1						
BRITISH COLUMBIA																			
Fort Babine	Fort Babine	Babine	J. J. Moroney	25	20	45	18	15	15	12	2				1				
Glen Vowell	Sikedakh	"	A. F. Parkinson	10	10	20	15	10	4	1	3			2					
Hazelton	Hazelton	"	Rev. L. F. Bannister	22	22	44	28	19	8	4	7	6							
Kispiox	Kispiox	"	Miss H. Earl	11	22	33	20	23	3	3		3	1						
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	R. F. Goodridge	12	14	26	15	15	4		7								
Kitwanga	Kitwanga	"	Rev. H. Flores	11	16	25	11	16	2	4	1	2							
Rocher Deboule	Hagwilget	"	S. Browning	9	12	21	16	11	1	4	2	3							
			Mrs. S. Browning																
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss M. E. Green	20	33	53	30	35	11	7									
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	"	Mrs. I. Snodgrass	14	13	27	18	13	8	1	5								
Kitamaat	Kitamaat	"	Miss F. McHardy	24	28	52	37	17	9	16	3	7							
Klentu	Klentu	"	Rev. R. L. McConnell	9	8	17	13	4	3	3	5	1	1						
Cowichan	Cowichan	Cowichan	Miss O. H. Anderton	14	8	22	10	13	3	6									
Koksilah	Koksilah	"	Miss E. H. Creighton	10	13	23	12	13	4	2	3	1							
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	Miss E. S. Klippert	26	16	42	28	19	8	5	4		3	3					
Songhees	Somenos	"	Miss M. Burt	10	10	20	11	11	3	3		3							
Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss C. B. Morry	15	13	28	17	14	8	2	1	2	1						
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewith	G. M. Luther	14	13	27	21	15		5	5	2							
Kingcome Inlet	At Kingcome Inlet	"	Miss L. K. Solomon	23	20	43	24	30	7	5	1								
Mamallilikulla	Mamallilikulla	"	Miss D. White	13	16	29	11	22	4	1	2								
Smith's Inlet	Kwashela	"	Miss W. Potter	2	5	7	6	5	2										
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	Miss J. Hill	12	15	27	18	14	8	4	1								
Boothroyd	Boothroyd	Lytton	Miss L. Blachford	6	7	13	11	3	2	3	3	2							
Seabird Island	Seabird Island	"	Miss C. MacLennan	10	13	23	16	4	4	5	6	4							
Seton Lake	Shalalth	"	F. G. M. Grist	8	7	15	9	4	5	6									
Chehalis	Chehalis	New Westminster	J. W. Burns	7	10	17	8	10	2	5									
Katzie	Katzie	"	Miss M. Winter	8	6	14	9	5	1	2	3	3							
Skwah	Skwah	"	C. O. Daly	13	13	26	17	8	4	3	4		7						
Shulus	Nicola Mameet	Nicola	A. E. Fyall	10	6	16	10	9	4	3									
Okanagan	Okanagan	Okanagan	B. Neary	13	20	33	19	8	6	5		2	4	3					
Osoyoos	Osoyoos	"	A. Walsh	11	6	17	9	10	1	1	3	2							
Pentiction	Pentiction	"	Miss M. F. Weydert	10	7	17	10	6	5	1	3	1	1						
Masset	Masset	Queen Charlotte	(Mrs. I. Smiley	31	35	66	32	52	6	4	2	2							
			(Miss E. Aylwin																
			(Mrs. Elsie Wark																
Skidegate	Skidegate	"	(Miss J. Wark	35	15	50	40	10	11	15	10	2					2		
Gitladamicks	Kitladamax	Skeena	Rev. S. Kinley	18	17	35	11	17	8	6			4						
Gwinoha	Gwinoha	"	Mrs. A. E. Foster	9	6	15	9	2	2	5	4	1	1						
Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	"	J. Oliver	13	10	23	13	10	4	8	1								
Kincolith	Kincolith	"	Miss A. H. Hartin	18	25	43	15	26	5	6	5		1						

(1) Seasonal school only.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1933—*Concluded*

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades									
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded																	
Kitkatla	Kitkatla	Skeena	Rev. B. Shearman	28	26	54	28	19	8	17	7	3					
Kitselas	Kitselas	"	P. H. Gladstone	10	11	21	16	5	3	7	4	2					
Lakulsup	Lakulsup	"	(Mrs. J. M. Weaver Rev. J. M. Weaver	16	28	44	29	26	5	6	7						
Metlakatla	Metlakatla	"	T. A. Bryant	16	16	32	18	11	4	8	2	1	6				
Port Essington	Port Essington	"	Mrs. E. Pogson	10	24	34	21	13	6	2	4	5	2	2			
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	"	(Miss R. Levins Miss L. Perry	55	53	108	52	51	16	6	12	9	6	6	2		
(1) McDame		Stikine	W. Sowrey	16	23	39	21	39									
Homaleo	Aupe	Vancouver	W. H. Sowrey	15	16	31	10	21	7	1				1			
Shammon	Shammon	"	Miss M. Wadel	11	16	27	24	23	2	2							
Squamish	Squamish	"	Sr. Mary Amy	15	13	28	20	15	1	3	3	3	1			2	
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	Miss E. B. Ryckman	14	7	21	10	14	5	2							
Total, British Columbia				731	762	1,493	866	750	245	222	141	70	43	16	6		
YUKON																	
(1) Champagne Landing	At Champagne Landing	Yukon	W. I. B. Stringer	7	11	18	5	12	6								
(1) Little Salmon	At Little Salmon	"	A. E. Thain	11	16	27	8	15	5	7							
(1) Moosehide	At Moosehide	"	Rev. C. H. Jenkins	8	10	18	11	8	4	4	2						
Ross River	At Ross River	"	Miss Mary Martin	13	11	24	7	14	3	6	1						
Selkirk	At Selkirk	"	Rev. A. R. Parsons	2	13	15	5	9	3	2	1						
(1) Teslin Lake	At Teslin Lake	"	S. W. Semple	19	17	36	18	18	9	8	1						
Total, Yukon				60	78	138	54	76	30	27	5						

(1) Seasonal school only.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Combined White and Indian Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1933

School	Reserve	Agency	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
			Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
ONTARIO															
Hiawatha	Near Keene	Rice Lake	4	6	10	7	2	3					2	1	2
Honey Harbour	Near Midland	Parry Sound	21	14	35	26	13	2	3	9	2	1	4	1	
Mattawa	At Mattawa	Nipissing	22	24	46	40	10	16	13	4	3				
Michipicoten Harbour	At Michipicoten Harbour	Sault Ste. Marie	7	9	16	12	5	4	5	1		1			
Whitefish River	At Whitefish Falls	Manitowaning	8	7	15	10	10	4	1						
Total, Ontario			62	60	122	89	40	29	22	14	5	4	5	3	
MANITOBA															
Moose Lake	At Moose Lake	Pas	6	8	14	10	5	6	3						
Patapun	At Patapun	Clandeboye	12	3	15	9	6	4	2		2	1			
Total, Manitoba			18	11	29	19	11	10	5		2	1			
SASKATCHEWAN															
Round Plain	Near Prince Albert	Carlton	3	4	7	4	2	1		2		2			
BRITISH COLUMBIA															
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Creek	Stikine	7	10	17	7	11	2	4						

SCHOOL STATEMENT

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1933

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Grades								
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
NOVA SCOTIA																	
Shubenacadie	Shubenacadie	Hants	Rev. J. P. Mackey	Roman Catholic	80	82	162	158	30	23	61	17	12	13	3	3	
ONTARIO																	
Albany Mission	Fort Albany	Treaty No. 9	Rev. A. R. Bilodeau, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	26	34	60	57	30	15	15						
Cecilia Jeffrey	Kenora	Kenora	E. W. Byers	Presbyterian	79	72	151	135	65	23	20	8	21	7	4	1	2
Chapleau	Chapleau	Chapleau	Canon A. J. Vale	Church of England	55	56	111	104	45		14	11	8	5	11	4	13
Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	45	56	101	86	29	15	12	17	12	13	1	2	
Fort William	Fort William	Fort William	Sister M. F. Clare	Roman Catholic	56	56	112	82	48	16	17	19	12				
Kenora	Kenora	Kenora	Rev. J. E. Baillargeon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	31	48	79	76	31	15	5	15	8	5			
McIntosh	McIntosh	Savanne	Rev. C. Perreault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	47	49	96	72	40	17	16	6	12	5			
Mohawk	Brantford	Six Nations	Rev. H. W. Snell	Church of England	76	79	155	147	18	16	13	19	23	14	18	25	9
Moose Fort	Moose Fort	Treaty No. 9	Rev. Jos. Blackburn	Church of England	19	26	45	38	30	4	2	5	1	3			
Mount Elgin	Muncey		Rev. S. R. McVitty	United Church	73	86	159	155	22	17	12	26	40	9	14	15	4
Shingwauk Home	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. C. F. Hives	Church of England	48	61	109	99	12	20	18	29	18	12			
Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout	Kenora	Rev. J. F. J. Marshall	Church of England	68	74	142	132	57	39	21	21	4				
Spanish	Spanish		Rev. P. Mery, S.J.	Roman Catholic	129	121	250	238	35	30	17	65	40	28	28	7	
Total, Ontario					752	818	1,570	1,421	462	227	182	241	199	101	76	54	28
MANITOBA																	
Birtle	Birtle	Birtle	H. B. Currie	Presbyterian	57	66	123	106	47	12	14	16	12	8	8	3	3
Brandon	Brandon		Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.	United Church	82	90	172	161	30	21	21	24	18	12	13	1	32
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Norway House	Rev. G. E. Trudeau, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	5	7	12	10		1	3	6		2			
Elkhorn	Elkhorn		Rev. F. Eley	Church of England	66	50	116	100	29	17	17	20	22	6	1	2	2
Fort Alexander	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	54	54	108	101	7	40	28	14	9	3	4	3	
MacKay	The Pas	Pas	Rev. A. Fraser	Church of England	42	42	84	77	29	11	8	6	7	9	10	4	
Norway House	Norway House	Norway House	Rev. W. W. Shoup	United Church	52	42	94	87	39	9	9	21	11	1	2	2	
Pine Creek	Camperville	Manitowapah	Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	43	56	99	87	26	22	10	18	8	15			
Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	Rev. W. A. Hendry	United Church	46	65	111	96	19	31	11	10	18	15	3	4	
Sandy Bay	Marius	Manitowapah	Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	44	43	87	76	26	20	15	8	8	4	4	2	
Total, Manitoba					491	515	1,006	901	252	184	136	143	113	75	45	21	37

[illegible]

(1) Closed June 30, 1932.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1933—*Concluded*

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Grades									
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
BRITISH COLUMBIA																		
Ahousaht.....	Ahousaht.....	West Coast.....	Rev. Jos. Jones.....	United Church.....	35	27	62	60	12		9	14	12	9	5	1		
Alberni.....	Alberni.....	West Coast.....	Rev. F. E. Pitts, B.A.....	United Church.....	66	54	120	111	26	16	10	25	12	10	10	11		
Alert Bay.....	Alert Bay.....	Kwakwaka'wakw.....	F. E. Anfield.....	Church of England.....	133	119	252	197	68	34	46	36	28	20	6	10	4	
Cariboo.....	150 Mile House.....	Williams Lake.....	Rev. G. Forbes, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	52	74	126	111	35	18	13	15	10	16	15	4		
Christie.....	Kakawis.....	West Coast.....	Rev. V. Rassier, O.S.B.....	Roman Catholic.....	57	51	108	104	12	24	20	27	10	15				
Coqualeetza.....	Sardis.....	New Westminster.....	Rev. G. H. Raley, D.D.....	United Church.....	134	123	257	223	84	32	42	31	18	20	9	13	8	
Kamloops.....	Kamloops.....	Kamloops.....	Rev. J. Duplant, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	145	156	301	280	129	66	63	33	8	2				
Kitamaat.....	Kitamaat.....	Bella Coola.....	Miss J. E. Follett.....	United Church.....	17	23	40	30	19	10	4	2	5					
Kootenay.....	Cranbrook.....	Kootenay.....	Rev. J. M. Patterson, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	42	43	85	79	32	16	6	17	10	4				
Kuper Island.....	Kuper Island.....	Cowichan.....	Rev. Jos. Guerts, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	55	56	111	96	64	19	12	9	4	2	1			
Lejac.....	Lejac.....	Stuart Lake.....	Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	88	86	174	169	79	27	28	13	14	5	5	3		
Port Simpson.....	Port Simpson.....	Skeena.....	Miss L. M. Deacon.....	United Church.....		19	19	18	4		4		5	2	4			
St. George's.....	Lytton.....	Lytton.....	Rev. A. R. Lett.....	Church of England.....	87	92	197	173	44	41	27	33	14	7	4	7	2	
St. Mary's Mission.....	Mission City.....	New Westminster.....	Rev. T. J. Falhmann, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	59	68	127	110	31	31	39	17	6	3				
Sechelt.....	Sechelt.....	Vancouver.....	Rev. E. Maillard, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic.....	45	45	90	84	35	14	7	9	8	9	8			
Squamish.....	North Vancouver.....	Vancouver.....	Sr. Mary Amy.....	Roman Catholic.....	28	29	57	56	23	11	7	4	5	4	2	1		
Total, British Columbia.....					1,043	1,065	2,108	1,901	697	359	337	285	169	128	69	50	14	
YUKON																		
Carcross.....	Carcross.....	Yukon.....	Rev. H. C. M. Grant.....	Church of England.....	20	20	40	37	21	4	3	3	4		4	1		
St. Paul's Hostel.....	Dawson.....	Yukon.....	Chas. F. Johnson.....	Church of England.....	8	11	19	19	2	1	5	4	2	3	2			
Total, Yukon.....					28	31	59	56	23	5	8	7	6	3	6	1		

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the enrolment by Provinces in the different classes of schools for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1933

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Denomination				Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Grades								
		Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Nova Scotia.....	1				1	80	82	162	158	97.53	30	23	61	17	12	13	3	3	
Ontario.....	13	5	1	6	1	752	818	1,570	1,421	90.51	462	227	182	241	169	101	76	54	28
Manitoba.....	10	2	1	4	3	491	515	1,006	901	89.56	252	184	136	143	113	75	45	21	37
Saskatchewan.....	14	3		9	2	795	892	1,687	1,484	87.97	549	226	224	228	182	166	77	35	
Alberta.....	20	6		12	2	772	907	1,679	1,518	90.41	604	229	188	196	156	98	70	40	8
Northwest Territories.....	4	1		3		81	113	194	174	89.69	108	33	24	14	12	3			
British Columbia.....	16	2		9	5	1,043	1,065	2,108	1,901	90.18	697	359	337	285	169	128	69	50	14
Yukon.....	2	2				28	31	59	56	94.91	23	5	8	7	6	3	6	1	
Total, Residential Schools.....	80	21	2	44	13	4,042	4,423	8,465	7,613	89.94	2,815	1,286	1,160	1,131	849	587	346	204	87

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Grades								
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island.....	1	12	21	33	17	51.52	7	8	10	6		2			
Nova Scotia.....	10	136	149	285	184	64.56	141	45	42	29	12	9	4	3	
New Brunswick.....	11	155	159	314	249	79.30	89	59	46	38	33	27	17	5	
Quebec.....	30	800	844	1,644	1,231	74.88	657	329	270	115	126	57	64	23	3
Ontario.....	81	1,459	1,374	2,833	1,931	68.16	1,148	408	358	340	221	151	99	106	2
Manitoba.....	45	731	700	1,431	822	57.41	779	257	152	155	69	21	15	5	1
Saskatchewan.....	24	281	272	553	352	63.65	293	107	81	42	11	14	3	1	1
Alberta.....	2	13	28	41	33	80.48	12	9	3	4	8		1	2	
Northwest Territories.....	2	5	15	20	16	80.00	12		6			1			
British Columbia.....	48	731	762	1,493	866	58.00	750	245	222	141	70	43	16	6	
Yukon.....	6	60	78	138	54	39.13	76	30	27	5					
Total, Day Schools.....	260	4,383	4,402	8,785	5,755	65.73	3,961	1,477	1,217	876	550	327	219	151	7

COMBINED WHITE AND INDIAN SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Ontario.....	5	62	60	122	89	72.95	40	29	22	14	5	4	5	3	
Manitoba.....	2	18	11	29	19	65.52	11	10	5		2	1			
Saskatchewan.....	1	3	4	7	4	57.14	2	1		2					
British Columbia.....	1	7	10	17	7	41.18	11	2	4						
Total, Combined Schools.....	9	90	85	175	119	68.00	64	42	31	16	7	7	5	3	

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Province	Class of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Grades								
	Day	Residential	Combined		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island	1			1	12	21	33	17	51.52	7	8	10	6		2			
Nova Scotia	10	1		11	216	231	447	342	76.51	171	68	103	46	24	22	7	6	
New Brunswick	11			11	155	159	314	249	79.30	89	59	46	38	33	27	17	5	
Quebec	30			30	800	844	1,644	1,231	74.88	657	329	270	115	126	57	64	23	3
Ontario	81	13	5	99	2,273	2,252	4,525	3,441	76.04	1,650	664	562	595	425	256	180	163	30
Manitoba	45	10	2	57	1,240	1,226	2,466	1,742	70.64	1,039	431	293	298	184	97	60	26	38
Saskatchewan	24	14	1	39	1,079	1,168	2,247	1,840	81.89	844	334	305	272	193	182	80	36	1
Alberta	2	20		22	785	935	1,720	1,551	90.17	706	238	191	200	164	100	71	42	8
Northwest Territories	2	4		6	86	128	214	190	88.78	120	33	30	15	12	4			
British Columbia	48	16	1	65	1,781	1,837	3,618	2,774	76.67	1,458	606	563	426	239	171	85	56	14
Yukon	6	2		8	88	109	197	110	55.84	99	35	35	12	6	3	6	1	
Total	260	80	9	349	8,515	8,910	17,425	13,487	77.40	6,840	2,805	2,408	2,023	1,406	921	570	358	94

STATEMENT No. 1

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS 1932-33

Appropriation	Amount Authorized	Expenditure	Appropriation	
			Not used	Exceeded
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Civil Government Vote No. 10—</i>				
Salaries.....	162,454 50	153,687 44	8,767 06	
Contingencies.....	23,000 00	21,365 61	1,634 39	
	185,454 50	175,053 05	10,401 45	
<i>Vote 201—</i>				
Administration.....	543,847 00	543,371 97	475 03	
Education.....	1,712,381 00	1,712,223 06	157 94	
Medical services.....	783,900 00	783,750 67	149 33	
Aids to Indians.....	936,045 00	935,733 83	311 17	
B.C. Special.....	100,000 00	98,565 69	1,434 31	
Surveys, Irrigation, Roads, etc.....	15,927 00	15,220 82	706 18	
	4,092,100 00	4,088,866 04	3,233 96	
Annuities (Statutory).....	234,000 00	229,321 00	4,697 00	
Salary Deduction Act.....		3,534 68		
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....		2,370 00		

STATEMENT No. 2

EXPENDITURE—VOTE 201—BY PRIMARY ALLOTMENTS AND PROVINCES

Provinces	Adminis- tration	Education	Medical Services	Aids to Indians	B.C. Special	Surveys Irrigation and Roads	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,102 78	1,235 26	3,853 95	4,257 02			10,449 01
Nova Scotia.....	6,367 79	37,007 04	33,716 87	67,379 78		1,258 99	145,730 47
New Brunswick.....	5,298 06	17,073 74	30,182 82	88,224 53		204 95	140,984 10
Quebec.....	17,732 24	59,908 17	77,150 01	193,409 48		6,606 50	354,806 40
Ontario.....	69,863 77	374,920 34	157,929 38	138,368 04		545 80	741,627 33
Manitoba.....	53,182 49	216,389 73	92,163 45	65,194 97		86 92	427,017 56
Saskatchewan.....	125,182 20	303,181 40	68,870 24	67,593 58			564,827 42
Alberta.....	80,529 71	265,703 22	84,056 40	76,537 38			506,916 71
British Columbia.....	132,671 97	391,246 68	178,927 41	169,079 33	98,565 69	6,482 26	976,973 34
N.W.T.....	24,407 29	28,586 89	28,788 83	25,135 36		30 00	106,948 37
Yukon.....	3,146 99	16,880 59	11,171 46	9,160 26			40,359 30
General.....	23,886 68		16,939 85	31,394 10		5 40	72,226 03
Total.....	543,371 97	1,712,223 06	783,750 67	935,733 83	98,565 69	15,220 82	4,088,866 04

INDIAN TRUST FUND

Showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the fiscal year ended
March 31, 1933

Service	Debit		Credit	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, March 31, 1932.....			13,644,079	21
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees.....			369,522	07
Interest for the year ending March 31, 1933.....			693,102	39
Outstanding cheques 1930-31.....			407	83
Credit transfers during the year.....			10,075	13
Debit transfers during the year.....		150 00		
Expenditure during the year.....	987,363	94		
Transfers by warrant.....	149,665	51		
Balance, March 31, 1933.....	13,580,007	18		
	14,717,186	63	14,717,186	63